YOU CAN GET

☞ 10 Years' Old P & O Whisky ☜

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,975—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk** LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th June.
PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug,
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-20 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers fo the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	30th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	30th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCCANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE, Rs. 13, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.
,, RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 15th July, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	6th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "ITINDA,..5,400, tons..on or about, 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	[illegible]
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD., GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOODS IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

BEST GOODS FROM BEST HOUSES ONLY.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

C. T. HARRIS'S FIRST QUALITY BACON.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS BISCUITS,

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST ISSUED MONTHLY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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HANKOW.
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LYONS.
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NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

---

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...	,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

Mc. DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAMODERDAS KARSONDAS, late of Wadnagar and Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NAGINDAS BHAKTIDAS SAKAI, one of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased.......................................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar,

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 21st day of June, 1900.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

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Suit No. 211 of 1897.
Baburao Dinaji and another.
vs.
Govind Dinaji and others.

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1. All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground containing by admeasurement 6,807 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing new Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Kalu Ramchundra, on the south partly by the property of Gaoroo Nakhwa, partly by that of Maneck Boodaji, on the west by the property of Moroba Bhimji, and on the east by the water drain.

2. All that piece or parcel of hilly fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1,364 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Venayek Govindji, on the south by the property of Sheth Vurjiwandass Madhowdass, on the west by the property of Varada, and on the east by the property of Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy.

3. All that piece of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 2775 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the east by the property of Sarajee, Soorajee, on the west by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba, on the north by the property of Moroba Bhimjee, and on the south by the property of Ramchunder Ruttonjee.

4. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 994 square yards, bearing Survey No. and bounded on the north by the property of Vinayak Govindjee, on the south by the property of Dadaji Habaji, on the west by the property of Pandurang Juswanji, and on the east by the property of Bhawooram Raghoba.

5. All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground containing by admeasurement 575 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the east by the property of Shimga Koli, on the west by a water creek, on the north by the property of Shimga Koli, and on the south by the property of Pascol Louis and Antoni Ambed.

6. All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground bearing Survey No. , containing by admeasurement 920 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded on the east by a Water Course, on the west by the property of Antoni Ambed, on the north by the property of Shimga Nagu, and on the south by the property of Antoni Ambed.

7. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 630 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by a footpath, on the south by the property of Vinayek Govindjee, on the east by a Dharu Road, and on the west by a public passage.

8. All that piece or parcel of land bearing survey No. and containing by admeasurement 415 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded on the north by the property of Shimga Koli, on the south by the property of Pascol Louis, and on the east and on the west by the property of Shimga Koli

9. All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 407 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Shimga Koli, on the south by the property of Pascol Louis, and on the east and west by the property of Shimga Koli.

10. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1,359 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Laxumon Govind, on the south by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the east by the property of Mulji, and on the west by the property of Cleveland Road.

11. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 793 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the south by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the east by the property of Mulji, and on the south by the property of Cleveland Road.

12. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 592 1-4 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the Cleveland Road, on the south by the Cleveland Road, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west partly by Cleveland Road.

13. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 1,637 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Mulji, on the south by the property of Laxuman Govind, on the east by the Batty fields, and on the west by the property of Baburao and Govind Dinaji.

14. All that piece or parcel of fezandari land containing by admeasurement 2,288 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Luxuman Govind, on the south by the property of Vurjivandas Madhowdass, on the east and west by the property of Mungaldas Nathubhai.

15. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 385 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Narayen Vithal, on the south by the Cleveland Road, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Narayen Vithal.

16. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 118 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by a well, on the south by the property of Pascol Louis, on the west by the Cleveland Road, and on the east by the property of Moroba Vithul.

17. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land containing by admeasurement 281 square yards, be the same, more or less, bearing Survey No. , and bounded on the north by the property of Nathu, on the south by the property of Varjiwandas Madhavdas, on the east by the property of Varjiwandas Madhavdas, and on the west by the property of Wasudeo Jugganath.

18. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land situate at Worli, containing by admeasurement 610 3-4 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Luxman Govindji, south by the property of Vinayek Govindji, west by the property of Bhaworam Raghoba, which is in the possession of the said Govind Dinaji and Baburao Dinaji and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE RIPON PRINTING PRESS.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 22 of 1900.

Ambalal Bapoobhai and others.........................Plaintiffs.
versus
The Ripon Press Co., Ld. ....Defendants.

By order of Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharagat, the special commissioner appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the decree made therein on the 6th day of March, 1900, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th day of June, 1900, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the premises of the above named defendant Co., at 52, Customs House Road, Fort, the whole of the stock of the printing, type-casting, and book-binding machinery, tools, materials, and types, including several printing presses, in lots, or in one lot, as may be determined at the time of sale.

Printed catalogues are ready.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1900. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD ARTICLES, RICE BAGS, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, Fort, consisting folding iron baba cots, dress cloths, trimmed hats, bonnets, gents' ties, ladies' gloves, belts, dress maker canvas, damaged American leather, bicycle saddle rubber tyres Indian clubs, balls, bats, grid irons, envelopes, large tins of biscuits, enamelled jugs and bowls, glass and crockery, pepper pots, &c.

Also: By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay consisting wooden cot, chairs, clock &c.

Also: By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate seven bags rice (1 partful bag).

SALE OF GOLD KANTHI IRON SAFE, CUPBOARDS GOLD EMBROIDERED SILK AND COTTON CLOTHES, BRASS AND COPPER UTENSILS, &c.

High Court,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 681 of 1899.
Kalianbai...............................Plaintiff.
vs.
Gocaldas Karamsey and others..............Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamietram Jivanram and Minocheher A Vakil, the Receivers appointed herein by consent decree, dated the 15th day of March, 1900, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1900, at 2-30 p.m., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Forbes Street, the following consisting of gold kanti, small silver ornaments, iron safe, cupboards, metha boxes, brass and copper utensils, gold embroidered silk and cotton wearing apparels, saris, odhnis, cholis, caps, chellas, dhoturs, polkas, handkerchiefs, turbans, coats, jackets, mattresses and household articles, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th June 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 50 BALES GREY YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Chotalal Kalidass.—

50 bales grey yarn No. 20s of Jamshed mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the purchaser shall pay the balance and take delivery of the goods within two days from the day of sale.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co., by order of the concerned, French polished teak-wood and blackwood household furniture made to order, consisting of almirahs, sofas and chairs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, marble top tables, cabinets, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, new perambulators and mail carts, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Supari Bagh Road, Parel, opposite the Chamar Bagh, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, of which few pieces are made by John Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano, by Rose and Co., first rate full size slate billiard table, with balls, cues, and marking board, billiard benches, iron safe on stand, Zanzibar talking parrot, wind proof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, door curtains, fishbowl, half plate camera with lens by Lancaster, 2 detective cameras, Badminton, lady's bicycle, etc., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The Billiard table will be sold at 3 p.m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables; writing dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, copying presses, double mirror door almirah, large size coal cooking stove, with utensils, water tank and chimney, iron safes, glassware, crockeryware, writing table with pigeon-hole, ottoman.

1 Remington rifle and 1 Quackenbush safety rifle.
1 Mahogany full-size slate billiard-table with balls, cues, and marking board.
12 busts of the Queen and 23 other figures.
1 spring motor phonograph and 1 Edison's new standard phonograph.

On account of the concerned—

15 chests each 100 lbs. orange pekoe.
39 chests each 50 lbs. orange pekoe.
15 chests each 50 lbs. pekoe.
29 chests each 50 lbs. pekoe souchong.
5 boxes each 10 lbs. Sind Club blend tea.
8 boxes each 10 lbs. orange pekoe tea.
6 boxes each 10 lbs. G. O. M. blend tea.

On account of the concerned ex Imperatrix—

C. A. 2409-21-16 cases each 40 reams one side glazed surface paper.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdulally Ahmedally—

J. W. S. 8 casks 100 Doz Double Eagle Khodalies No. 4.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of lady's, girl's and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 light second-hand office shigram.
1 strong-built second hand victoria.
1 circular glass fronted brougham.
1 second hand dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF RIPON ROAD, AT THE OLD RACE COURSE, BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Ahmedally Moosabhai and Miyabhai Moosabhai, sons and legal representatives of the late Moosabhai Farzoolabhai, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Alli Mahomed Allibux, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1889, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of fazendari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of Ripon Road, formerly called by the name of Ghelabhoy Doolabhdas Street, in or at the old Race Course, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3811, and Street No. 38, standing in the name of Alli Mahomed Allibux, containing by admeasurement 5,000 square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 10 kathies, (including therein the two feet wide space for the passage), and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 159, and 160, and in the books of Ghelabhoy Doolabhdas under No. 13, and is bounded on the south by a piece of land leased to Adamally Farzoolabhoy, on the south by land of Esmalji Ebrahimji, on the west by land in occupation of Purshotum Bhugwan, and on the north by Ghelabhoy Doolabhdas Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, Solicitors, at their office No. 53, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 8th prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jacob Sassoon's Lal Bungelow, Supari Bang Road, Parel, nearly opposite the Merarjee Mill, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, best platedware, crockery and glassware, nearly new grand cottage ebonized piano by Rose and Co., victoria with black horse and harness, Gent's bicycle, very little used, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc, the property of the late F. DAWSON, Esq., of the Jacob Sassoon Mill.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. John Noel, consisting of chest of drawers, cot, wearing apparel, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. R. W. Liebschwager consisting of 2 new woollen suits and one second hand suit.

The effects of the late Mr. A. E. Proctor, consisting of one telescope.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BRITISH HOTEL LANE, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property of the late Jehanghir Hormusjee Mody, under instructions from the Executors of the said deceased. The property fetches, on an average, a gross rent of Rs. 580 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate lying and being at British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,347 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 9, new No. 4,853, old Survey No. 1404, and new Survey No. 9,516, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mr. Shapurjee Jewajee Batliwalla, on or towards the west by the property of late Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the south by the British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the north by the property of Bai Motlabai Jehangir Wadia and his Highness Aga Khan, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1,204 to 1,207, and Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 to 29, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, at their office No. 161, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 4
Third do	" 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.
Quality and Age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechœn of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.
FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

		Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	...	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1	...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2	...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	...	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	...	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	...	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	...	55	0

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	Each	1	2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp.	...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 "	...	3	4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK, No. 2	...	3	4
" Do. do. No. 4	...	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4	...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance tha has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-25m., 1-8a. Low water, 5-59m., 7-4a.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m. from to-day to 2nd proximo and also on 4th and 5th idem for transmission from Calcutta by transports leaving that place for China.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Left Right	Hume.
Dance	Old Tapestry	Bozgetti.
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adlam.
Valse	Marchen Aus dem Quellenthal	Fetras.
Selection	Dorothy	Sullivan.
Polka	Rouge et Noir	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A VAGRANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel charged William Law, a native of Austria, aged 40 years, with having no fixed place of residence. It appeared that some time ago the accused went to the Austrian Consul and asked for a passage to Trieste, and on being refused he held out threats. A complaint was made to the police, and Inspector Favel was ordered to watch his movements. Yesterday morning the officer arrested him. The magistrate declared him a vagrant and ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Tuesday, there were six deaths at Lower Damaun, whereof three were from starvation, one from old age, one from fever and one at Marwad hospital from the after-effects of cholera. At Varkoond the last death from plague was on the 18th instant and the first death caused by cholera epidemic which has put in its appearance there, was on Monday. During the last three days, the main road of Lower Damaun, has from sunrise to sunset presented a very lively appearance, being crowded with hundreds of persons, of both sexes, carrying in their hands empty earthern or coir-covered glass jars, to obtain from Mr. Caetano Diogenes Mascarenhas, the present Abkari contractor, *mowra* and *rashi* liquor. Mr. Mascarenhas' contract expires on the evening of Saturday, the 30th instant, and since the 15th instant, he has reduced the price of *mowras* and *rashi* liquor respectively to 4 and 2 annas per seer.

TEN YEARS IN JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahadoo Sonoo and Bhailal Keshow were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft in a building and receiving and disposing of stolen property, consisting of a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 500, a gold ring, pearls, a piece of gold and cash, valued collectively at Rs. 80, the property of Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote. It appears that the first accused was employed as a hamal in the service of the complainant. On the 31st May last, accused stole a purse containing the above property, and handed it to the second accused. When complainant discovered the theft, the first accused was arrested on suspicion. His accomplice hearing of the arrest made himself scarce, but was arrested in a chawl at Mahaluxmee. The police in course of their investigation recovered the pearls and Rs. 10 in cash. Both the accused were convicted. The second accused had eleven previous convictions against him and had served terms in jails extending to ten years. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while the other to one year.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A POSTAL PEON.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Baboorao Yeshwant Kulkarni, a postal peon, attached to the Tardeo Post Office, was brought up from the jail and charged by Constable Giles, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two money orders for Rs. 45 and Rs. 5 respectively. Chimnarao Ramchunder, sub-postmaster of Tardeo, said that both the money orders were given to the accused in March last for delivery. The accused returned with their receipts signed. Shamrao Venkatrao and Luximon B. Bhide, students in the Wilson College, were called and they denied having received the money mentioned in the money orders and that the signatures on the respective money order receipts were theirs. The accused admitted having misappropriated the amount of Rs. 45 mentioned in the first money order, but pleaded not guilty as regards the money order for Rs. 5. He urged that he handed the amount to another man as directed by the addressee. The magistrate convicted the accused on both the charges and considering that he was undergoing a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment on a similar charge, sentenced him on both the counts to an accumulated term of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. This sentence is to take effect at the expiration of the former sentence.

A DISHONEST TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. E. T. Ansell, Superintendent of the Bombay Tramway Company, prosecuted one Bunoo Mea Mea Jan, a conductor in the Company's service, on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation, in respect of three annas, the value of three one-anna tickets. On the 7th instant the accused had a box containing an entirely new block of one-anna tickets, with running numbers. The car in charge of the accused was on that day, running from Grant Road to Mazagon. At half-past 10 o'clock that night a passenger got into the car at the Grant Road terminus and paid one anna for a ticket to Money School. Accused instead of giving him a ticket from the top of block, took one from the middle and gave it to him. He also issued similarly another ticket. The object of his doing so, it was said, was that when he returned the box, the tickets taken from the middle would not be noticed and would not therefore be accounted for. When the passenger got out at Pydhownee the last car for Money School had gone and he therefore complained to the Inspector on duty. The Inspector took the name and address of the passenger. On enquiry it was ascertained that three tickets had been issued from the centre of the block and accused had not accounted for the money. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

MUNICIPAL STAFF-APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will do me the favour to allow space in your paper for this letter. I read a letter in your paper of the 22nd instant, from the pen of "Fair-Play," and headed "Family Circle." Evidently "Fair-Play" knows very little of municipal affairs. All appointments in the Municipal Office are filled up by the Heads of Departments after obtaining the Commissioner's formal sanction. In filling up vacancies or granting promotions the head of the department has to consider the claims of all concerned, in his department, as regards their seniority in service, pay, or official abilities. If it so happens that the Rs. 80 clerk does not succeed in obtaining a post of Rs. 90 vacant it must be that he is not senior in service, or that he does not possess the abilities or education required to discharge the duties of the Rs. 90 post. The clerk below him, say on Rs. 70 cannot get the place of Rs. 90, for that would be sudden promotion, too rapid, and contrary to the rule of gradation—though he may be competent to do the work. Hence the head of the department is obliged to seek outside help, and recommend an outsider to the Commissioner for the vacant post. If "Fair-Play" would only turn over the leaves of a little blue-book, entitled "The Municipal List of Officers and Employes," printed annually and circulated among the heads of departments and among the members of the Corporation, he would observe that the strictest justice is shown to all employes alike of whatever creed or caste. But I wish to suggest that an extra column or two be added in this staff list, *i. e.*, total number of years of permanent service, and history or sketch of other services not municipal and previous to entering municipal service. This will make the book complete. And lastly while filling up vacancies in a department as much weight should be given to "seniority in service" as is given to "seniority in pay." A trained soldier or sailor is far more preferable to a raw recruit.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTITIA.
Bombay, June 27.

A FREE EXCURSION TO THE COAST at this time of the year would be an acceptable boon to many a hard-working man, but as such an instance is hardly likely to occur in these dull times, the next best thing a poor man can do, instead of getting change of air and scene is to purify his blood and cleanse his system with a few doses of Holloway's Pills. This wonderful medicine for many years has been a blessing to the commercial world, it gives tone to the system and purifies the blood and rapidly increases the strength of the brain. It also cures indigestion in its most advanced form and in cases of nervous debility it is without a rival.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Candy, acting Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday morning.

AN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Ebrahim Walji Mistri, a Mahomedan, surrendered to his bail, having been committed to the High Court by Mr. Allan F. Turner, City Coroner, on the 18th instant, on a charge of causing death by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, having stated that it was not the intention of the Crown to proceed with the charge, his Lordship discharged the accused.

THEFT AT SONAPORE LANE.

Tookaram Gunnoo, alias Raghoo Gunnoo, was placed before his Lordship, and a common jury, charged with having on the 9th April commited theft of a quantity of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 5. The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the day in question the accused entered a stable at Sonapore Lane. He was seen to pick up several articles of clothing belonging to the complainant, a coachman named Kallian Jugal. He was followed as he was leaving the stable by a ghorawalla and arrested. Accused, who said he was drunk at the time he committed the theft, was found guilty. He admitted a previous conviction, but said as he was a weak man he ought to be allowed to go this time. Mr. Justice Candy said he was afraid he could not put much faith in the prisoner's promises. His record was a very bad one. He had been convicted more than once. His Lordship sentenced accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE TRESPASS.

Luxuman Tukaram, alias Mahadeo Luxuman, was placed before his Lordship and a common jury, charged with having on the 23rd April committed house trespass with the intention of committing theft. The evidence showed that on the morning of the day mentioned, he entered a house in the native town. He ascended to one of the upper floors, where he was discovered standing near a cupboard in which valuable property was placed. Accused in defence said he was looking for a man named Tricumdas, who, he had been informed, lived in the complainant's house at Kazi Street. He went upstairs to enquire for Tricumdas when he was arrested. The jury being of opinion that evidence was insufficient found the accused not guilty. He was, therefore, discharged.

POSSESSION OF A MINOR.

Sita, woman, and Janardhan Parshotum were placed in the dock before his Lordship and a common jury charged with having on the 29th March last obtained possession of a minor girl named Rai for immoral purposes. Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Yorke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The evidence showed that the girl while begging on the Chowpatty Sea front was induced to go to the house of the woman Sita, where she was fed and given clothes. Afterwards she was introduced to visitors to the house. The jury found the accused guilty. His Lordship reserved sentence.

A SIMILAR OFFENCE.

Sakoo and Radhee, two women, claimed to be tried for having in February last disposed of and obtained possession of a minor girl named Parbati for immoral purposes. Mr. Bayley, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused were defended respectively by Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Talayarkhan. The girl Parbati belonged to the weaver caste, and was married to a man living in Poona. She had been living with her mother-in-law in Poona, but owing to her relatives' bad treatment, she ran away to Bombay. On arrival here, she went about begging till she was befriended by some stone masons. While staying with the latter, the first accused found and took her to her house at Bhendy Bazaar. She represented that the girl was her daughter and disposed of her to the accused for about Rs. 25. She was then taken by the second accused to her house at Falkland Road, which was used, and where the girl was kept, for immoral purposes.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the accused Succo, in answer to the court, said that she had kept the girl with Radhee for doing domestic work, and not for any other purpose. The accused Radhee endorsed the statement. Mr. Bayley summed up the case, remarking that the evidence fully established the charge. Mr. Setalvad, for the first accused, stated that she had committed no offence whatever, for all that she did, was to lend the girl to the second accused for doing household work. Mr. Taleyarkhan, for the second accused, contended that the girl was kept by his client only for doing domestic work. His Lordship having briefly charged the jury, whose attention he drew to the salient points of the case, the jury retired for consultation. On their return into court at 5-35 p.m., the foreman said the jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty of the charges respectively laid against them. His lordship sentenced the prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

Sita and Janardhan Purshotum, on whom the sentence was reserved, were then placed at the bar. They were also sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each. The Sessions were adjourned at 5-40 p.m. till 11 o'clock on Monday the 9th July, when the Deccan Banking Corporation case will be tried before a special jury.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, when Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, I.M.S., President, was in the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the doners:—

From Washington City—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1897.

From Stockholm—Der Orient and Europa. Heft 1 1899.

From Montevideo—Anales del Museo Nacional de Montevideo. Tomo III. Fasciculo XIII. 1900.

From Paris—Revue de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris. Dixieme Annee. V. 15 Mai 1900.

From Berlin—Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde zu Berlin Baud XXIV. 1899. Nos. 5 and 6.

From Berlin—Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde zu Berlin Baud XXVII. 1900. Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

From Sydney.—Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Australasia—Science of Man, Nos. 3 and 4. Vol. 3. New Series.

From Wein—Millheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wein Baud. XXIX Heft 1.

From Paris—Melusine Tom. X. No. 2. 1900.

From Philadelphia—Bulletin of the Geographical Society; March, 1900.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters then delivered his presidential address on the "Plague in Bombay," which will be published in the journal of the Society

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 29.

Before the Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Appeals for hearing and final Disposal.

1078 410 97—Maganlal and Co—Gandabhai Govindjee and others vs Nazer Mahomed Fattehally—Wadia and G—In person.
1079 519 99—Ardesir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jiwa vs Emiel Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.
1031 347 98—Crawford B and Co—Ebrahimjee Rahimanjee vs Hassanalli Mulla Hakimjee—Payne G S and M.
1087 390 93—Edgelow G and W—Arthur Napoleon Templeton vs Surgeon Lieut Col Edward Lawrie and others—Crawford B and Co, and R and B.
1091—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Ebrahimji Essoofbhai—Payne G S and M.
1092—Tyabjee D and C.—Nanoomal Tullockchund vs Runchordas Mowjee—Maganlal and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

424 98—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithibai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

611 99—Bicknell M and M—Aishabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Thakurdass D C and H—Part heard.
178 1900—Thakurdas D and C—Goolamalli Hajee Mahomed vs Kurmally Hajee Mahomed—Dikshit and D.
139 1900—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee and others—Nanu and H.
502 98—Payne G S and M—Harrias Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianji and others—Bhaishanker and K.
629 99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Meeya vs Anton Francis Fernandes.
745 99—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co. Craigie L and O and Little and Co.
395 99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshuklal D and J
181 99—Bicknell M and M for pauper Rudiabai vs Isack Haj Ellias—In person.
485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rubiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias In person.
666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Haji Seedick Haji Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.
486 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Goolam Mahomed and others—King and Co, S B and N and B M and M.
23 98—Smitham B and N—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, W and G, S B and N, and K B Mehta.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 26th June 1900 were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th, 14 feet 7 1-5 inches against 14 feet on same date last year. No rain during week. Kharif sowings continue. Condition of cattle good in eight talukas. Price of wheat at Karachi 9, of jowari 10 1-2, of bajri 9 1-2, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 25 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 2 inches against 9 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Some canals ceased flowing in Sukkur taluka owing to fall in the river which has now slightly risen. Transplantation progressing. Fodder supply scanty in three talukas. Prices of food-grains steady. Price of fodder 10 annas 8 pies per maund.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif preparations and sowing progressing. Transplantation of rice seedlings continues in Guni, Tando Bago, and Badin talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Price of rice varying from 9 to 11 1-4, of wheat from 9 to 12, of jowari from 10 to 12 1-2, and of bajri from 10 to 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 3 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif cultivation progressing. Deficiency of water in Desert, Ghar, and Sukkur Canals, and their Branches. Fodder scarce in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari risen by one chatak, and of bajri by 3 chataks per rupee. Prices of other food-grains stationary. Price of karbi 12 annas per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Kharif sowings continue in parts of the district. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 23rd June 1900).—No rain during week. Rain urgently needed. Harvesting of hot weather crops completed. Lands being manured and prepared for sowing in Dholka taluka. Fodder supply not quite sufficient. Plough cattle improving a little though many are in poor condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week except a slight fall of 13 cents at Godhra on 25th. Rain urgently required throughout the district to start agricultural operations. Cattle in good condition. Water supply scanty. Fodder scarce. Average price of bajri 7 and of maize 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 25th June 1900).—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for cultivation in progress. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 7 1-2, of rice 8 1-2, of bajri, 7 1-2, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 12 sheaves of sundhia, 16 of bajri, and 80 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder supply scanty.

Surat.—Rain during week 10 cents at Surat and 2 cents at Jalalpor, none elsewhere; for season 10 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 4 cents at Bulsar, minimum 2 cents at Jalalpor. Preparation of lands for cultivation completed in all talukas except Mandvi. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair.

Average price of dry grass Rs. 1-8 and of karbi Rs. 9 per 100 bundles.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain from 23rd to 26th, total of week 8·71 inches; total to date 9·62 inches, being 9·21 inches below average. Abnormal temperature 4° warm on 20th and 23rd, 5° warm on 21st and 22nd, and 3° cool on 25th and 26th. Temperature normal on 24th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Abnormal wind northerly on 20th, 21st and 22nd, from north-east on 23rd and 24th, from south-east on 25th, and easterly on 26th.

Thana.—Rain during week 5 inches 23 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 3 inches 7 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 13 cents at Kalyan; for season 5 inches 72 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 3 inches 95 cents at Shahapur, minimum 25 cents at Umbargaon. Rainfall insufficient in Dahanu, Mahim, Vada, Murbad, and Kalyan talukas and Umbargaon and Mokhada pethas, in which sowing operations are retarded. Sowing in progress elsewhere. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice 2nd sort in seers per rupee 6 3-4 at Mokhada, 7 1-2 at Mahim, 8 at Dahanu, 9 1-4 at Shahapur and Bhiwndi, 9 1-2 at Murbad, 9 3-4 at Kalyan and Bassein, 10 at Umbargaon and Vada, and 10 1-4 at Thana.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 42 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 1 inch 79 cents at Mahad, minimum 10 cents at Pen; for season 79 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 5 inches 50 cents at Mahad, minimum 14 cents at Pen. More rain still wanted. Sowing continues, but retarded for want of sufficient rainfall. About 4 inches of rainfall since end of week at Alibag. Prospects improved. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 5 inches 53 cents at Vengurla, minimum 47 cents at Guhaghar. Sowing and ploughing in progress. Fodder supply sufficient, but not offered for sale. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 8 seers 53 tolas at Sangameshvar to 9 seers 72 tolas at Devgad. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 9 seers 32 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 45 tolas at Dapoli to 11 seers 72 tolas at Vengurla.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in twelve talukas and four pethas, maximum 1 inch 50 cents at Bhadgaon minimum 1 cent at Navapur; for season 12 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 1 inch 16 cents. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in six talukas and two pethas, but retarded elsewhere owing to want of rain. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik—Good rain during week at Yeola and Nandgaon. Rainfall very slight at Peint, Igatpuri, and Malegaon; none elsewhere. Rain urgently wanted in almost all talukas. Preparation of lands for next season continues in Nasik, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola, and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing of nagli and vari stopped for want of rain in Peint taluka. Irrigated fodder crops in good condition in Malegaon taluka. Sowing operations stopped for want of rain in Kalvan and Baglan talukas. In Malegaon taluka cultivators have sown cotton seeds in some places where there was moderate rainfall. In Dindori taluka reaping of bagayet crops completed, and sowing of nagli, udid and makai retarded for want of rain. Sowing commenced in Igatpuri taluka. In the hills condition of cattle and fodder supply is still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder, and in Malegaon taluka for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder in Baglan, Chandor, Dindori, Niphad, Malegaon, Sinnar, and Nandgaon talukas. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 25 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 61 tolas, and of nagli 8 seers 50 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik Re. 1-4-0 per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week throughout the district except at Sangamner, maximum 2 inches 84 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 68 cents at Shrigonda. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Condition of cattle and fodder supply unsatisfactory. Price of jowari at Nagar 8 seers 20 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 3½ tolas, and of karbi 20 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week 2 inches 34 cents at Indapur, 2 inches 61 cents at Sirur, 2 inches 68 cents at Bhimthadi, 4 cents at Mulshi, and 1 inch 3 cents at Dhond; none elsewhere. Ploughing for the ensuing season continues. Sowing retarded in many places for want of rain. Cattle in all talukas in bad condition owing to insufficient supply of fodder. Want of drinking water still felt in some villages. Price of jowari at Poona 17lb. 4 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 1 3-5 tolas, of karbi 36 4-11 lbs., and of hay 66 2-3 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 23rd June 1900).—Rain during week 3 inches 11 cents at Sholapur, maximum 3 inches 86 cents at Madha, mininum 1 inch 25 cents at Karmala; for season 5 inches 75 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 7 inches 9 cents at Madha, minimum 1 inch 89 cents at Malsiras. Standing garden crops in good condition. Sowing of kharif crops commenced throughout the district. Fodder supply plentiful and cheap at Sholapur, but scarce and dear elsewhere. Plough and milch cattle are in good condition while the condition of other cattle is fair. Price of jowari slightly risen at Pandharpur, and steady elsewhere. Price of wheat 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 6 chataks, and of bajri 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 1-8-0, per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week in seven talukas, varying from 4 cents at Wai to 3 inches 81 cents at Man. More rain urgently wanted. Sowing operations commenced in some talukas. Grain supply sufficient Fodder and water suply scanty. Prices of food-grains risen at Javali, and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs. 26 tolas each, and of karbi 561b., per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 91 cents at Bijapur, 2 inches 15 cents at Indi, 2 inches 9 cents at Muddebihal, 3 inches 58 cents at Sindgi, 2 inches 97 cents at Bagewadi, 4 inches 31 cents at Bagalkot, 1 inch 63 cents at Badami, and 2 inches 23 cents at Hungund. Sowing of early crops commenced fairly througout the district and progressing briskly in parts of Badami, Muddebihal and Bagewadi talukas. Condition of cattle fair. Average price of jowari 9 seers 12 chataks, of bajri 9 seers, 1 chatak, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 6 chataks, of tur-dal 7 seers 2 chataks, and of karbi 146 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 13 inches 37 cents at Chandgad, 3 inches 17 cents at Khanapur, 2 inches 34 cents at Athni, 1 inch 41 cents at Belgaum, 7 cents at Parasgad, 39 cents at Sampgaon, and 15 cents at Hukeri; none elsewhere. Rain at Chandgad swept away seedlings. Rice sowings almost completed in Khanapur taluka. Sowing of early crops in progress in Gokak and Chikodi talukas. More rain still wanted eveywhere. Grasshoppers have appeared in Belgaum taluka. Average price of jowari 18 lbs. per rupee against 19 lbs. last week.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district ranging from 2 inches 83 cents at Ron to 2 cents at Hubli; none at Bankapur. Sowing of kharif crops in progress in almost all talukas, but rain is badly wanted for crops already sown and for preparation of lands for sowing in black soil parts of the district. Condition of cattle fair. Supply of fodder and water generally deficient. Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—Good rain during week throughout the district, maximum 24 inches 64 cents at Honavar, minimum 1 inch 17 cents at Haliyal. Ploughing nearly completed. Sowing continues. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder supply sufficient except at Mundgod. Price of rice at Karwar 16 and of ragi 22lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 12 annas per maund.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Hot weather jowari ripening. Fodder scarce. Cattle maintained on fodder crops and imported grass. Average price of wheat 7 seers 50 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 10 tolas, of jowari 8 seers 60 tolas, and of gram 8 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—No rain during week. Weather hot. Price of bajri 7 and of jowari 8 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Price of bajri 15, of jowari 18, of wheat 16, of rice superior 12, and of rice inferior 18lbs. per British rupee.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON AND THE Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

TONGA DRIVERS AND THE FAMINE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GOVINDA WALAD VITHOBA.

THIS was a reference by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of the proceedings of Mr. C. M. Thatte, first class magistrate, Nasik, who, on the 2nd inst., convicted the accused of harnessing to a tonga two weak ponies and beating them cruelly, and sentenced him to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Heaton, in making the reference, said that it appeared to him that in a famine year, when men of the class of the tonga drivers have some difficulty in feeding themselves, and still more in feeding their ponies, the criminality involved in driving weak underfed ponies was less than in normal years. He also thought that ten days' rigorous imprisonment for such an offence as the present one, unless the offender had been previously convicted, would be a severe penalty. In the present year he considered it very much too severe. Mr. Heaton was of opinion, therefore, that the rest of the sentence might be cancelled, and he accordingly submitted the case.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given by the Sessions Judge, cancelled the unexpired portion of the sentence.

THE POONA SUBEDAR'S CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SUBEDAR GAJAN KHAN.

THIS was an application for setting aside an order passed by Mr. R. E. Enthoven, District Magistrate, Poona, on the 24th February last, directing that the discharge of the accused in six cases of the file of the special first-class magistrate, Poona Cantonment, be set aside; and that he be put on trial before the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, for the offence of being in possession of stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. The accused prayed further that the orders of discharge passed in the abovementioned six cases be upheld; and that the Government resolution, No. 1209, dated 16th February last, which formed the basis of the District Magistrate's abovenoted order for a new trial in the six cases, be pronounced "ultra vires". Mr. Branson, with Mr. Ghanesham N. Nadkarni, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the court's decision, said: We reverse the order of the District Magistrate dated the 24th February 1900. The magistrate in that order directs that the discharge of the accused in six cases be set aside, and that he be put on trial for the offence of being in possession of stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. Concurring with the majority of the Full Bench in Hari Dass Sanyal and others against Saritulla, (I. L. R., 15 Cal, 608) we think the magistrate had no power to make such an order. All he could do under section 437, Criminal Procedure Code, was to direct further enquiry, leaving it entirely to the enquiring magistrate to determine whether or not the evidence justified the accused being charged and put on his trial. Of course, this irregularity in the wording, which was possibly due to oversight, is one that might be corrected. But before correcting the order, and thereby adopting it as our own we must be assured that the method, by which it has been arrived at, is such as to satisfy the requirements of justice. No such assurance, however, can be obtained. No notice was given to the accused, who therefore had no opportunity of meeting the arguments presumably used by the Legal Remembrancer in the report referred to in Government Resolution, 1209 of the 16th February. The report in question is not before us. It is true that under section 437, the issue of notice is not compulsory, and that having regard to the provisions of section 440, the accused in revisional proceedings cannot claim as of right to be heard. On these points we entirely agree with the decision in Imperatrix vs. Dorabjee Hormusjee (I. L. R., 10 Bombay 137.) But although a magistrate may have jurisdiction, the manner in which his powers ought to be exercised remains one of judicial discretion dependent on the circumstances of each case. Instances may be suggested, in which the issue of notice to the accused might be unnecessary or inexpedient; as for example, if it gave an opportunity of escape to a suspected murderer, or if new evidence had been obtained which clearly necessitated the re-opening of the proceeding; but the present case is not one of them. Here we think, having regard both to the nature of the evidence and to the position of the accused, notice should have been given and copies of the resolution, referred to by the magistrate, in his order, and of the Legal Remembrancer's report, should have been supplied to enable the accused to meet, if he could, the arguments against him. We think it doubtful whether documents of this sort should at all be before the magistrate, who can most properly be moved to action by the Government Pleader, but we have no doubt that, when they are before him in connection with his judicial proceedings, the accused ought, in the interests of fair play, to have access to them. At most they can only avail by way of argument, and arguments used on one side must be open to counter-argument on the other. We do not express any opinion on the merits of this case. We think, however, that if further action is considered desirable, the accused should have an opportunity of being heard in support of the order of discharge.

CHOLERA IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

CHOLERA was present in 13 out of the 18 districts of the Central Provinces in the last fortnight of May. The figures were:—

Jubbulpore	cases	201	deaths	161
Hoshangabad	"	195	"	85
Nimar	"	439	"	223
Betul	"	371	"	191
Chhindwara	"	617	"	318
Wardha	"	731	"	383
Nagpur	"	585	"	187
Chanda	"	1,322	"	752
Bhandara	"	313	"	141
Balaghat	"	24	"	15
Raipur	"	2,419	"	2,097
Bilaspur	"	1,345	"	1,084
Sambalpur	"	1,255	"	813

The causes principally assigned for the prevalence and severity of the epidemic are the excessive heat and the scarcity of good water. Among the measures adopted to save the people are the cessation of work in the relief camps from about 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., and the appointing of chaukidars to keep the people from the impure sources of water supply in the pools of almost dried up river-beds or nullahs The disinfecting of village and camp wells and the sanitary measures adopted have proved very successful. But nothing can really alleviate the present trouble except the coming of the rains so anxiously looked for. It has been difficult to keep the people on the works where cholera breaks out especially in certain wilder districts like Chhindwara, Chanda and parts of Raipur. This has led to the spread of the disease. Where the people have (as is more generally the case) submitted to an orderly change of camp and other sanitary measures the disease has been speedily stamped out.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
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(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

THE WEATHER.

THE following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay:—

SIMLA, Wednesday, 11-33 a.m.

Storm signal lower, cautionary flag signal; disturbance apparently not developing.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Wednesday's observations show that the barometer has fallen generally over the Peninsula and Central India, and has risen in North-East India. The shallow depression in Bengal is practically unchanged in position, but has commenced filling up. It has given heavy rain at stations in North Bengal, and Dinajpur reports nine inches, Bogra three, Dhubri, Jalpaigri and Purnea two inches of rain. Light to moderate rain has fallen in other parts of Bengal and Burma, and scattered showers have been received in the North-Western Provinces and Central India. The barometer has fallen briskly at Bombay and Ratnagiri and winds have changed to the south. At Bombay conditions are unchanged and weather probably continues slightly disturbed off the Konkan Coast, but there are as yet no indications of formation of storm. Rain has been lighter on the West Coast and only local showers have fallen in the Central Provinces and North Madras. Karwar and Ratnagiri, have received three inches, Mangalore, Mercara, and Mormagao two inches of rain. Temperature is from 4 to 5 degrees above the normal in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India and is in moderate defect in Bengal Bihar, and Mysore. Temperature has risen over a greater part of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	9	30	9	95	9	91	9	62
Thursday, 28th June	6	34	5	20	5	80	0	73
Total	15	64	15	15	15	71	10	36
Total fall to June 28th 1899	19	95	20	66	25	31	22	24
Total fall to June 28th 1898	24	67	26	54	26	83	25	12

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and a Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUM ALLA HILL

Previously registered	9	43
Thursday, June 28th, 1900	2	4
Total	12	37

Registered from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

G. I. P. R. LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 22nd June, 1900:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	3	69	Nasik	2	10
River	0	00	Deolali	2	42
Nimbora	0	40	Ghoti	3	71
Bhadli	0	10	Nargaon	1	0
Julgaon	1	17	Warangaon	0	75
Sirsoli	1	26	Hotgi	4	58
Mhasawad	0	51	Mohol	10	30
Maheji	1	30	Madha	5	75
Pachora	2	62	Barsi Road	5	50
Kajgaon	1	34	Kem	6	10
Chalisgaon	6	20	Jeur	4	84
Naydongri	5	78	Pomalwari	3	59
Naudgaon	4	85	Diksal	4	54
Munmar	2	32	Lonauli	3	73
Lasalgaon	3	35	Dhond	2	79
Khervadi	1	20	Talegaon	0	00

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	0	12
Tuesday, 26th June, 1900	0	55
Total	0	67
Total up to 26th June, 1899	19	72

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·100	Calm	1	109·6	89·0	41	...	0·22	−1·40
Sirsa	29·314	SW	14	106·3	88·1	32	...	0·61	−1·12
Delhi	29·431	W	5	110·2	84·9	35	...	1·3	−1·50
Agra	29·452	SW	8	109·5	88·9	45	...	1·14	−1·01
Cawnpore	29·465	NE	0	100·9	85·0	63	...	1·85	....
Allahabad	29·439	ENE	8	106·6	85·2	73	...	0·24	−4·70
Jhansi	29·474	Calm	5	110·3	88·2	64	...	0·39	−3·71
Jacobabad	29·440	SE	6	116·6	85·0	64	..	0·00	−0·05
Karachi	29·520	SW	18	95·9	83·3	69	..	0·00	−0·47
Jeypore	29·501	WNW	9	106·7	82·6	35	..	0·73	−1·34
Ajmere	29·52	W	14	103·9	84·5	60	...	0·00	−1·97
Deesa	29·579	WSW	16	105·1	82·6	66	..	0·00	−1·61
Ahmedabad	29·582	NW	6	105·3	84·1	63	..	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·565	SSW	20	97·3	81·9	81	..	0·00	−1·81
Jamnagar	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	0·00	..
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·00	...
Bhownagar Para	29·582	S	15	105·1	82·8	62	..	0·00	...
Veraval	29·602?	W	9	88·1	81·8	84	...	0·00	..
Neemuch	29·549	WSW	17	101·5	81·5	72	...	1·37	−2·19
Indore	29·592	W	10	99·8	77·1	69	−	0·90	−8·28
Saugor	29·535	W	1	103·4	81·1	71	...	2·47	−4·12
Jubulpore	29·512	WSW	7	101·5	81·1	54	0·01	0·70	−7·45
Hoshangabad	29·572	SW	9	100·6	79·7	70	...	1·64	−5·79
Khandwa	29·555	W	11	93·7	77·6	61	..	1·19	−4·28
Raipur	29·550	SW	12	87·3	78·6	77	...	8·76	+1·11
Nagpur	29·580	Calm	7	94·7	79·1	70	..	2·60	−5·06
Amraoti	29·609	WSW	10	96·2	75·8	72	...	2·71	−3·27
Akola	29·607	WSW	9	93·9	75·2	69	...	5·60	+0·81
Surat	29·6 2	NW	6	95·2	83·6	76	...	0·10	−8·79
Malegaon	29·641	WSW	17	87·9	73·6	5.	0·10	1·55	−2·78
Bombay	29·678	WNW	17	85·0	75·0	91	5·36	15·18	−2·11
Poona	29·691	SW	14	89·5	71·1	84	0·09	1·31	−3·09
Ahmednagar	29·660	W	6	90·9	72·4	82	0·84	6·74	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	9	91·8	72·2	82	0·03	8·31	...
Sholapur	29·669	SW	18	91·2	74·0	62	...	6·3	+1·63
Ratnagiri	29·726	ENE	9	80·5	72·9	81	7·89	29·51	+0·69
Belgaum	29·727	WSW	23	72·8	66·8	85	2·67	8·36	+1·51
Goa	29·723	W	?	82·0	73·9	80	2·34	34·76	...
Karwar	29·769	SW	9	80·1	73·5	80	4·75	45·39	+11·07
Mangalore	29·826	WSW	4	84·8	73·9	92	2·13	38·33	+5·91
Calicut	29·833	SW	13	86·2	74·5	88	1·36	32·00	+1·23
Cochin	29·869	W	...	87·5	73·2	83	0·63	27·19	+0·65
Bangalore	29·808	SW	17	80·2	66·3	88	..	2·96	−0·22
Secunderabad	29·664	WSW	15	90·6	72·5	84	0·18	3·66	−0·77
Masulipatam	29·657	WNW	13	90·6	77·1	73	...	1·62	−3·54
Bellary	29·72	W	13	89·2	75·7	57	...	0·80	−0·88
Cuddapah	29·706	NW	G	100·2	80·9	51	...	1·36	−2·48
Madras	29·734	W	11	100·0	83·5	61	...	1·2	−0·72
Coimbatore	29·811	WSW	9	87·4	71·6	82	...	2·28	+0·94
Trichinopoly	29·786	WSW	15	98·6	80·3	57	...	1·96	+0·50
Negapatam	29·783	W	8	99·5	81·0	61	...	0·03	−1·53
Colombo	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Aden	29·735	SW	6	91·8	87·3	51	..	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=5·33 (14·71); G. T. H.=5·20 (15·13); St. G. H.=5·23 (15·12); C. P.=5·36 (15·18).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Delhi, Indore and Ahmednagar, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction in the North-West Provinces and on the West Coast, while they are blowing from south-west and north-west in other places. The force has been moderate to strong.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places to the north of Latitude 20° The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (7·89"), Bombay (5·36"), Karwar (4·75"), over two inches at Belgaum (2·67"), Goa (2·34") and Mangalore (2·13"), over an inch at Calicut (1·36"), and light to moderate showers at Jubulpore, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Cochin and Secunderabad.

The weather continues favourable for rain along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, but more particularly to the south of Ratnagiri to Mangalore, where moderate heavy rain is still to be expected. A few local scattered showers are likely in Berar, the Central Provinces, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, and at the most northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The weather is becoming slightly favourable for rain to the north of Bombay up to Surat.

The s. s. Virawa left Aden on the 18th and experienced up to Longitude 54° E. moderate to light southwesterly and southerly winds and a slight sea and swell; thence to Longitude 60° E. moderate monsoon cloudy weather, and a moderate to high sea and swell; thence to Longitude 65° E. strong monsoon, cloudy sky and a high sea; thence to arrival in Port on the 26th, moderate west-south-west and variable winds, overcast sky and light to heavy rain squalls from Longitude 70° E.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Simla Meteorological Office:—

Conditions unchanged off West Coast; weather still unsettled, but doubtful if it will result in cyclone.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ....£100 13-16 unchange
3 per cent Rentes..................£100 1-4 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£107 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.£33 13-16—1-16
Bar Silver in London..............28 9-16 plus 1-16
do in New York ....61 5-8 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris.25'11 1-2—1-2
do on New York ......4'86 1-8 unchanged
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent. ,,
do Short London Bills ...2 5-8 per cent.—1-8
do Indian Bank Bills...3 per cent. unchanged

ARRIVALS.—"Wagner," "Eden Hall."

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 23,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,80,000 ,, to Bombay.
Rs. 5,20,000 ,, to Madras.

Rs. 30,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (min. rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15'97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 1,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (min. rate) received in full.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta 16'03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale Rs. 37,80,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000.

EXCHANGE.—A steady market again to-day with rates on opening unchanged from yesterday, but during the course of the day it is reported that Bank Telegraphic was given for ready delivery, next month, and August at 1s. 4d. to a fair extent. In Credits we hear of nothing doing, sellers apparently considering 1s. 4 3-16d. a prohibitive rate.

Bank Telegraphic ready forward.........1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand do. ...1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ready and July 1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do. do. August onwards 1s. 4 7-32d.
3 do. Francs do. ...1'70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight...................Rs. 196.
Hongkong do. ....Rs. 144
Japan do. ....Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95-11 for ready and Rs. 95-9 for the settlement at the end of July and during the day rates in both positions declined 3-16 per cent., closing at Rs. 95-8 and Rs. 95-6 respectively.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,275
Central India S. and W. Co.	1,820
Manockji Petit	1,670

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm with however nothing of any importance to report.

COALS—DISHARGUR.—Some business is reported at Rs. 15 for January to June next year.

MUIR'S NAVIGATION.—1,500 tons are reported sold for July at Rs. 13-12-0.

JARDINES.—In all about 6,000 tons have been sold for ready and July at Rs. 14-4-0, most of this quantity being re-sales by dealers.

SEEBPORE.—The sale reported yesterday at Rs. 15 for June shipment was 2,500 tons by dealers.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—The market is quiet but steady with rates unchanged, Rs. 50 per candy being quoted for Yellow Hingunghat with sellers at the rate.

CASTORSEED.—Market firm at Rs. 39-8 with buyers but few sellers.

LINSEED.—This market is strong owing to higher advices again from Home, small stocks and receipts and a strong demand for bold grain at Rs. 10-4 and Rs. 10-2 to Rs. 10-3 for small.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet with nothing doing, rates keeping steady at Rs. 7-8 for Brown and Rs. 7-14 for Yellow Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED.—Steady with buyers and at Rs. 8-11 to Rs. 8-11-6 with a fair enquiry.

London quotes Linseed 57s. 9d., June-July, Antwerp, business done steady.

COTTON.—On receipt of telegraphic advices this morning sellers raised quotations by Rs 2 to 3 per candy and some business was done in forward contracts from new crop at Rs. 219-20 for Broach and Rs. 190 for F. G. Bengals, Fine M. G. Sind was also placed at Rs. 202 per candy for January delivery, but as the day wore on it was evident that there were more sellers than buyers and the tone this evening was quieter. Sales at Colaba reached 500 bales, of which more than half were taken by Export Houses. The heavy rain falling to some extent prevented the sampling of ready cotton.

	Rs.	
Bengal, Fine, ready	195	
do. F. G. do.	190,	Jan. 1901, Rs. 188-190.
Broach Fine	220	
do. Good	215,	Mar. 1901, Rs. 219-220.
Westerns	220	

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 18,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 14-32d. plus 1-16d. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
5'22	5'19	4'57	4'39	4'36
plus 5-64	plus 5-64	plus 5-64	plus-5-64	plus 5-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	nil.	
Do to Continent	1,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9 5-8	plus 1-16
Futures, month of August	9'08	,, 5
Do. do of December	8'41	,, 2

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392½ lbs.
Khandeish	101
Barsee & Nugur	186
Total Oomras..	287
Compta and Dharwar	115
Western	8
Sind	86
Total...	496

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	23,512
Linseed	1,855
Rapeseed	301
Gingellyseed	221
Poppyseed	2,334
Groundnuts	220
Castorseed	4 597
Rice	1,453
Myrabollams	2,478

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 141'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	28,000	.....	31,000
Or per mile of Railway	21	199	.....	220
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	82,882	7,28,636	3,410	8,14,928
Total for 24 weeks	85,882	7,56,636	3,410	8,15,928
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,561	26,901	13	30,478
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	191	......	216
Total to corresponding date do.	75,991	6,14,256	3,360	6,93,607

Increase for the week ....Rs. 522
Ditto to date.................................. 1,52,321

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 54'36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,200	7,700	...	10,900
Or per mile of Railway	59	142	...	201
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	87,052	1,17,707	2	2,04,761
Total for 24 weeks.	90,252	1,25,407	2	2,15,661
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,721	663	...	2,384
Per mile of Ry. do.	74	28	...	102
Total to corresponding date do.	1,721	663	...	2,384

Increase for the week..............Rs. 8,516
Ditto to date.............................. ,, 2,13,277

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

JACKSON—June 24, at sea, from intermittent fever, Captain William Jackson, Harrison line steamer Workman.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

EUCKER—June 19, at Lahore, Albert Robert Eucker, the dearly loved and only son of Louis and Jessie Eucker, Sitapore, aged 31.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900.

AN admirable epitome of the history of India has been contributed by Mr. Romesh C. Dutt, to the Temple Primers, published by Dent and Co., London. The little volume does not profess to be a history, the title being "The Civilisation of India." When we first hear of the so-called Aryan race, they were settled on the Indus and its tributaries some three thousand years before the Christian era. Similarly the Hamitic race had founded Egyptian civilisation on the banks of the Nile, and we have their early history on the hieroglyphic inscriptions on their monuments. The Semites, a composite race, settled on the banks of the Euphrates, and left their chronicles in the form of cuneiform tablets and inscriptions. The Turanians founded the civilisation of China which endures to this day. They, too, have a literature which goes back to the earliest times. Indian products, identified by their Sanskrit names, were exported to Babylonia and Egypt thousands of years ago. For centuries the conquest and colonisation of the Aryans was confined to the Punjab, which they wrested from the barbarians, assisted by their gods, in a series of wars and expeditions. Some of these Aryans left the Punjab and, returning on their footsteps, colonised Iran the modern Persia. They formed a body of religious literature—the Zend-Avesta—and their religion survives amongst the Persians, and to a lesser extent among the Parsis to the present time. The Aryans introduced agriculture and the plough into India, the aborigines being wandering pastoral tribes who seem to have known nothing of agriculture. These Indo-Aryans worshipped the powers of nature, to which they made sacrifices, and offered up hymns over a thousand of which have come down to us in the Rig-Veda. They are the only record of the many centuries in which they were composed. They describe the arts and industries of the Indo-Aryans, and show them always at war with the aborigines. Retreating before the higher civilisation of the invaders, the dark barbarians took refuge in the fastnesses and forests, harassing, what Mr. Dutt calls, the peaceful villages of the Aryans, and commandeering their cattle. They did worse, they interrupted the religious sacrifices of their conquerors, insulted their bright gods and plundered their wealth. But the superior race conquered in the end, extending the area of civilisation, reclaiming the waste and the jungle, and building villages and towns. The barbarians who did not submit, retired to the hills and mountains, where their descendants still exist. Mr. Dutt has a striking analogy for this ousting of the weaker race by the stronger:—"The banks of the Indus were cleared of their non-Aryan races eighteen hundred years before Christ, much in the same way in which the banks of the Mississippi have been cleared of their non-Aryan tribes in modern times, eighteen hundred years after Christ." The hymns of the Rig-Veda refer to the vanquished and dispossessed as "sons of darkness, loud-yelling, malignant, the godless." Sad to say, the Aryan tribes not only made war upon the aborigines, they fought amongst themselves. They made alliances, crossed rivers, and on the field of battle prayed the gods for victory. What is more, they did not disdain the help of the malignant and godless when Aryans were fighting against Aryans. On one occasion the black contingent was ten thousand strong.

At this period there were no caste distinctions, the Aryans bore the name of "the people." The king had court-priests, but every householder was the priest of his own family. Child-marriage and seclusion of women were unknown. Polygamy appears to have been confined to the royal and wealthy classes. They believed in a future world, where the righteous will be rewarded after death. The popular mind saw a god in every striking phenomenon of nature, but the wise held that the gods invoked were but different names of the One Supreme. The author observes that this duality in Hindu faith and doctrine characterised the religion of India for four thousand years. The Vedic Age, which may be placed between 2,000 and 1,400 years before Christ, was followed by the Epic Age, bringing us down to 800 B.C. The Aryans sent out colonies into the Gangetic valley and established their supremacy over the whole of northern India. In the fertile territory thus annexed, powerful kingdoms arose far surpassing those of the Punjab, in wealth and power, in learning, arts and civilisation. The great epics give an account of the kings and wars, but they cannot be regarded as strictly historical, though they show the manners and customs of the time, and the progress made in the specialisation of labour. It was in this period that the caste system had its origin. Religious rites were elaborated beyond anything known in other parts of the world, and the priests held themselves apart from the rest of the people. Brahman men married women of other castes, but a Brahman woman could only marry a Brahman. The kings and warriors followed the example of the Brahmans and became a caste apart. The mass of the Aryans were still the people, but a broad line of demarcation was drawn separating them from the aborigines, who were Sudras. These four castes have since multiplied into hundreds. Every aboriginal tribe brought under Hindu influence formed a distinct caste, so did every guild or trade. The Aryan youth were carefully educated under teachers whom they reverenced and for whom they performed menial service. They were taught the Vedas and the three Codes which provided for the criminal and civil needs of the community. Hindus distanced all other peoples in discovering the decimal system of notation, carried into Europe by the Arabs. In astronomy they divided the path of the moon into twenty-seven constellations which were borrowed from them by the Chinese in the distant East, and by the Arabs in the West. They studied the military art scientifically and produced grammarians of quite exceptional competence. They were the first to trace words to their roots. As every Hindu, after the period passed in study and in bringing up a family was supposed to retire into the forest and meditate, treatises were compiled for their special use. Among these the Upanishads contained sublime and philosophical speculations concerning the Universal Soul, the All-Pervading Breath. There were eight systems of philosophy, two of which undertook to show that there is no soul and no future life. Descartes' atomic theory and Darwin's doctrine of evolution were forestalled by them. It was an age of the most complete toleration, the most diverse schools discussing matters of the deepest import, while they were ever ready to listen to and examine new doctrine.

Partly by arms, but mainly by missions and intellectual influence, the Aryan civilisation was diffused throughout India. But, however, generally the non-Aryan population might accept the Aryan teaching and literature, they were still regarded as practically out-castes, having no part or lot with their conquerors. The native races had, in southern India especially, built up powerful kingdoms, and even in the north they became important through their numbers and position. It became necessary to bridge over the chasm between the two populations and that became the special mission of Gautama Buddha. Brooding on the misery and sufferings of mankind, this prince left his father's court, and stealing away in the night from his wife and son, sought instruction for six years from Brahman sages. Their teaching did not satisfy him. In his view, moral worth and love of all creatures, was more important for salvation than elaborate ceremonial and the sacrifice of animals. He preached the doctrine of Christian brotherhood and charity, and for some years found disciples amongst the poor and lowly. He established monasteries of men and women, communities for prayer and propaganda, in which the distinctions of caste disappeared. He found powerful support amongst the non-Aryans, and ultimately converted even the Aryans to the doctrine of human equality. He did not require those who did not enter the monasteries to renounce caste. He left untouched Hindu beliefs, but declined to speak of the existence of the soul, or of a Supreme Being, saying that it was unprofitable to discuss what was unknown. For eight hundred years Buddhism replaced Brahmanism amongst the population at large, but the two creeds subsisted side by side until a reaction restored the Brahmans to the position they had lost. By that time the cleavage between Aryan and non-Aryan was no longer visible. Both were alike Hindus as we now understand the term. Buddhism effected the bloodless conquest of Ceylon 240 years before Christ, of Burma in A.D. 450, China in the fourth century, Japan in the sixth, and Tibet and Siam in the seventh. It has almost disappeared from India, but it is still the religion of a third of the human race. Under the Rajput ascendency which lasted from A.D. 800 Krishna replaced Buddha as the object of popular reverence throughout India. From the same period the followers of Mahomet, who overran Spain and part of France, invaded Northern India, and though at first defeated, they finally established their power in the north, with Delhi for their capital. An Afghan dynasty ruled India nearly a hundred years, and was succeeded by others who made way for the Moguls, our immediate predecessors. Hindu civilisation survived the eclecticism of Akbar and the persecuting zeal of Aurungzebe who wrecked his empire in the vain endeavour to overturn the Hindu Pantheon. Mr. Dutt brings before us in a brief space these moving dramas with a vividness and mastery that make us wish that he would essay a history of Indian civilization on a larger scale.

Is it possible that the civilization of the wild places of the earth can be effected at too great a cost? Boer and Briton have between them almost exterminated the wild animals of South Africa, but the British Foreign Office has at last brought about an International Conference which has adopted proposals with the view of preserving some of the big game of other parts of Africa from absolute extinction. There has been no attempt to suggest protective measures for the country south of the Zambesi, as, splendid game country though it formerly was, the white man has almost cleared it of wild animals. The quagga and giraffe are extinct in Cape Colony and Natal. Before the Boers took up the study of marksmanship and the extermination of game in South Africa, as a writer in a Home paper points out, antelopes kept company with the buffalo and the rhinoceros. Elephants and giraffes were not far off and hippopotami were in all the rivers. Now all but the smaller antelopes have gone. Elands, as fat and big as prize shorthorns, can no more be found. Koodoos which carried the handsomest horns in all creation have to be sought hundreds of miles further north, and it is the same with the splendid sable antelope. These animals it is no doubt desirable to preserve and the attempt is to be made in the enormous continent between the Zambesi and Khartoum, where the African has not yet exchanged elephants' ivory for guns and but few white men have penetrated. Except, however, for its purely zoological interest it is difficult to see the advantage of preserving the lion. One of the suggested methods for averting the extinction of African animals is the formation of great reserves, but if the lion were introduced there it would be as bad for the survival of certain other fauna as it is at present. There is a close connection between cats and red clover, and the cultivation of land scarcely favours the preservation of wild beasts. The native and his crops must be protected and there can be no attempt to interfere with the native who uses a gun to save his crops from elephants or other wild animals. And then there is the trader to be considered, though it is certainly to his interest that the elephant and its ivory, for instance, should not absolutely disappear. No doubt, something could be done to prevent the extinction of animals by prohibiting the shooting of females and the exportation of female trophies, if that could be carried out. One suggestion is that the headmen of the native tribes and villages should be appointed keepers of the big game and that their interest in its preservation should be aroused by the fines imposed for the killing of females being given to them. The International Convention at which Britain, Germany, Spain, Belgium, France, Italy and Portugal were represented, agreed to the absolute prohibition of the hunting and destruction of vultures, owls and rhinoceros-birds on account of their usefulness and of certain animals on account of their rarity or threatened extinction. Amongst the latter are the giraffe, gorilla, chimpanzee, mountain zebra and wild ass. It was also decided to prohibit the destruction when young of the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, certain kinds of zebra, buffalo, antelope, gazelle and the ibex. When accompanied by their young the females of these animals are also protected. Many species including, in addition to the big game, small monkeys, cheetahs, pigs, bustards and tortoises are protected to the extent that there is a limitation to the number that may be killed. But on the other hand, the lion, the leopard, hyænas, crocodiles and pythons are not to be too tenderly preserved. Nature "red in tooth and claw," though she be, could we fancy very well to dispense with those creatures and that without feeling the loss of balance. Howbeit, they are not to be cut off at once, for though provision has been made for their reduction, it has to be carried out within limits. Reserves may be established within which it will be unlawful to hunt; close seasons may be fixed; licenses may be issued in order to restrict the number of hunters, nets and pitfalls may be barred and dynamite and poison for killing fish be prohibited. The terms of the convention are to remain in force for fifteen years. Big game-hunters will, no doubt, welcome these provisions which are framed to some extent in the interest of their sport.

WITH the advent of the rainy season comes a decided improvement in the general health of Bombay City. The rain will not only cleanse the streets and carry off accumulations of impurities in the drains, but will cause famine-stricken people, who have come to Bombay, to return to their agricultural pursuits. There is no doubt the removal of these unfortunate refugees takes away one of the chief causes of the high mortality which has been raging for the past six months. Ill-fed and ill-clothed, their constitutions enfeebled by many privations, have fallen an easy prey to disease, which their mode of life is exactly suited to spread. The returns only include three days' rain, but its effect was at once seen in the total mortality. This has decreased still further, and the full benefit of the monsoon, so far as regards health, will be apparent in a few weeks. The death-rate for the last week is 64 10, which is double the record for 1899. Plague is less than in the previous week, though up to Sunday the victims were more numerous. Cholera was fatal in 89 cases, or three more than the deaths due to plague. Remittent fever is, unfortunately, even worse than it was a week ago, the deaths due to this cause amounting to 114. Respiratory affections accounted for 260 deaths, which is an abnormal number at this season of the year. There were 113 deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery as against 38 for the same week last year, while 20 persons met with violent deaths. Mahim is the unhealthiest spot in Bombay, the death-rate being 134 per 1,000, while in Umarkhadi and Tardeo the mortality is over 90 per cent. Plague in the mofussil is still declining, the total cases and deaths in the Presidency being 207 and 148. There is, however, no actual relief, as while plague is disappearing cholera is raging in increasing virulence, claiming hundreds of victims daily. The mortalities are excessively high in towns and villages alike. For instance, Bhiwndi shows a total mortality of 145 against an average of 12; Sholapur 140 against 3'3; Murud 32 against 2; Alibag 16 against 1. Deaths are greatly in excess in Ahmedabad, where both cholera and small-pox are prevalent, but not sufficiently malignant to account for a total of 472 against an average mortality of 75; Poona 100 against 6'2, or Kurla 27 against 4. It is hoped, however, that the rains will improve the health of the people in the future; at any rate, we may expect that with replenished water-supplies, diseases may speedily die out.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Coronation of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. All the Government vessels in port were decorated with flags.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, has been granted furlough for three months and one day from the 14th July.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, C. I. E., I. C. S., has been appointed Political Agent at Bhor, with effect from the 14th June.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. Batty, M.A., (Cantab) Barrister-at-law, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge of the Bombay High Court, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.

H. H. THE RAJA OF NABHA has offered his Imperial Service Infantry for employment in China.

THE services of Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Weir, I. M. S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE Rev. W. A. Dickins, Chaplain of Kirkee, has been appointed to attend the Bishop of Bombay as Domestic Chaplain.

DRUMMER HUGH RENINE, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has gone to Paris for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 22nd inst., left Suez at 9-30 a.m. yesterday.

MR. VAN SOMEREN goes with the China expedition in charge of the postal arrangements, with Mr. Thompson as assistant.

THE services of Captain R. B. B. Howe, I. S. C. have been replaced at the disposal of the Government, of India in the Home Department.

THE services of Captain J. A. Stewart, I. S. C. have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

IT is notified that the appointment of Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, will, in future, be designated Political Agent, Savantvadi.

LIEUTENANT A. W. TUKE, I. M. S., has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th May.

THE services of Captain G. D. L. Chatterton I. S. C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MR. F. J. A. HILL, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been a appointed Justice of the Peace for the Bombay territory other than the Presidency town.

LIEUTENANT H. S. STRONG has been appointed to act as Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent of Kolhapur.

CAPTAIN K. V. KUKDAY, I. M. S., has been appointed to do duty as District Medical Officer, Ahmedabad, vice Captain J. H. McDonald, M. B., I. M. S.

CAPTAIN J. H. MACDONALD, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., takes up his substantive appointment as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

THE general question of passage Home of families of officers ordered to China is under consideration. Meanwhile, none are to be sent Home at the expense of the State.

IN modification of a previous order the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M.A., Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, has been granted furlough for sixteen months and twenty-six days.

CAPTAIN HOGHTON, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, is appointed to officiate as D. A. A. G. Army Headquarters, Simla, vice Captain Bingley, ordered on Field Service.

MR. H. WHITBY-SMITH, Director, Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been appointed scientific referee at the Port of Karachi, vice Mr. G. W. Sealy retired.

THERE was a special meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council on Sunday afternoon which, it is understood, was connected with the question of sending more troops to China.

MR. EDWARD WILKIN, Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Master of the Bombay High Court, has been granted leave on medical certificate on half pay for twelve months from the 1st June.

CAPTAIN S. H. BURNETT, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., takes up his substantive appointment as Resident Surgeon at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, from the date of Major Hojel proceeding on leave.

ON Monday the total mortality in Calcutta was returned as 78; there were 14 fresh cases of plague recorded, and the same number of deaths, all of the latter except one occurring on previous dates.

MR. A. R. BONUS, I. C. S., has been appointed a member of the Sub-Committee for vernacular examinations of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations, vice Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S.

MR. N. BELVADI, B. A., L. C. E., Executive Engineer for relief operations in the Surat District, has been appointed Executive Engineer for relief operations in the Panch Mahals, vice Mr. W. Jenkins, deceased.

CONSEQUENT on the departure of the 24th Punjab Infantry for China, the detachments of this regiment and the 36th Sikhs at Changla Gali and Murree will be withdrawn, being relieved by troops of the Punjab Frontier Force.

LIEUTENANT L. E. HOPKINS, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Burma State Railway, has assumed charge of the office of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Madras Government, vice Mr. A. Bewley, retired.

THE services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department:—Major A. D. C. Pond, I. S. C., Captain W. A. Cuppage, I. S. C., Captain A. T. Walling, I. S. C.

MAJOR J. G. HOJEL, M. B., B. Sc., I. M. S, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, and Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 2nd July.

LIEUTENANT R. L. RICKETTS, 10th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed tutor to the young Maharaja of Ulwar, succeeding Major Kettlewell, 22nd Bombay Infantry, whose tenure has just expired, and who has rejoined his regiment under orders for China.

ON Wednesday, a huge boulder fell from the Bhore Ghaut, near No. 9 tunnel blocking the line. A passenger train proceeding up the Ghaut was detained for about forty minutes until the train staff by the aid of crowbars cleared the line of the obstruction.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, three Hindu women named Sucoo, Radha and Sita, and a man named Janardhan Purshotum were convicted in two separate cases of selling and buying minor girls for immoral purposes; and were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

MR. C. WALKE, third Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, has been allowed an extension of privilege leave of one month and twenty-eight days. Mr. E. R. Powell, fourth Inspector, acts as third Inspector, during the absence of Mr. Walke, and Mr. E. G. Fido acts as fourth Inspector, vice Mr. Powell.

CAPTAIN GENTILI, an Italian officer who has been experimenting in long-distance photography, has discovered a means of taking photographs of fortresses from a distance of 11 miles and masses of troops at a distance of 19 miles. His invention is likely to become of considerable importance from the military point of view.

IN anticipation of the transfer of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Government with effect from the 1st July Mr. H. Wenden, the present Chief Engineer of the line, has been temporarily invested, pending conclusion of arrangements for the future working of the line with the powers of manager on behalf of Government.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Command Head-Quarters Captain A. J. Peile, R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is attached to the 26th Company Eastern Division, R.G.A., pending further orders. Captain G. Stoddart, R.G.A., is appointed provisionally, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, vice Captain Peile, R.G.A.

IN consequence of the continued improvement in the state of the plague in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts, and the urgent demand for medical officers for famine and cholera duty in other parts of the Province, the plague medical inspections at the Beas and Ludhiana railway stations have been abolished, and the medical staff sent elsewhere.

IT is notified that the Sanitary Board for the Bombay Presidency has been reconstituted as follows:—The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,—President and Member. The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,—Member. Mr. J. C. Pottinger, M. Inst. C.E., Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board.

IT has been decided that batteries of Royal Artillery stationed in the Oudh district shall in future carry out their annual practice at Barkacha instead of Harha. The latter place has been found wanting in many of the essentials of a good practice ground, while on the other hand the ground about Barkacha has all the advantages of good ranges and affords facilities for a great variety of artillery positions.

THE following telegram was sent from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Monday to the General Officer Commanding Presidency District. "Please convey to Officer Commanding 7th Rajputs my best wishes for the Regiment in China and tell the native officers that their fellow countrymen in Oudh, among whom I include myself, will follow their career with the deepest interest."

THE Rev. H. V. Norman, who has been murdered by the Chinese at Yung-ching, was formerly a teacher in a national school at Dorchester. When he offered himself as a student at St. Boniface's Missionary College he was readily accepted. He was the first Missionary supported by the Dorset Missionary Studentship Association, and the Honorary Secretary of the Association recently received a letter from him speaking most hopefully of his work.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 26 was 1048, giving a death-rate of 64'10 per annum per thousand as against 32'46 the corresponding period of last year, and 30'87 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 126 died from fevers; 86, plague; 7, small-pox; 9, measles; 89, cholera; 3 leprosy; 113, phthisis; 62, diseases of the nervous system; 47, affections of the respiratory organs; 79, diarrhœa; 34, dysentery; 35, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 44; Brahmin, 28; Bhatia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 522; Hindu low caste, 138; Musalman, 248; Parsee, 36; Jew 5; Native Christian, 35; Eurasian, 1; European, 8; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 225 as against 145, the corresponding period of last year, and 251 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE JAPANESE WAR VOTE.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Emperor of Japan has sanctioned an outlay of fifty million yen for military operations and not fifteen million as was at first telegraphed.

Japan has chartered thirty-five transports.

LEGATIONS ORDERED TO QUIT PEKING.

A letter from Sir Robert Hart, dated Peking, 19th inst., states that the foreign legations had been ordered to quit Peking in twenty-four hours.

NEWS OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Admiral Seymour was at Peitsang on the 23rd inst., hampered by his sick and wounded but fighting.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR RELIEVED.

A Reuter's despatch from Chefoo, dated to-day, states that Admiral Seymour has been relieved. He failed to establish communication with Peking. His force has suffered greatly and is now returning to Peking.

LATER.

The Russian Admiral telegraphs that Admiral Seymour was relieved on the night of the 25th and that 200 wounded have been brought to Tientsin.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AT PEITSANG.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The American Admiral telegraphs that the Foreign Ministers from Peking are with Admiral Seymour who is entrenched at Peitsang.

[Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on China Station since 1897, was born in 1840. He is the second son of the late Rev. Richard Seymour, and cousin of Sir Michael Culme Seymour. He was educated at Radley, entered the Royal Navy in 1852; became Commander in 1866; Captain in 1873; Rear-Admiral in 1889; and Vice-Admiral 1895. He served in the Black Sea in Crimean War, was present at bombardment of Odessa, present at Sebastopol, and Kerburn, 1854-55 (medal and clasp); China War, 1857-60; present at capture of Canton, 1857; at the taking of Peiho Forts, 1858 (medal and clasp); Coast of Africa, 1870 (wounded in action); Captain of H. M. S. Iris in the Egyptian War, 1882 (medal); Naval A.-D.-C. to the Queen, 1887-89; Second-in-Command of Channel Squadron, 1892-94; Superintendent of Naval Reserves, 1894-97. Admiral Seymour was created C. B. 21st June, 1887, on the occasion of the clebration of the completion of the fiftieth year of her Majesty's reign. He was Rear-Admiral, second-in-command of Channel Squadron, 16th September, 1892, to April 1894; commanded the "B" fleet on the Red Side, under the command of Vice-Admiral H. Fairfax, at the Naval Manœuvres, 1893; appointed Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, 25th April, 1894, to 10th May, 1897; commanded the Blue side ("C" Fleet), consisting of the "C" and "D" Fleets, at the Naval Manœuvres of 1894; commanded the Reserve Fleet at the Naval Tactical Exercises, 1895; commanded the Reserve Fleet "C" & "D" at the Naval Manœuvres, 1896; K. C. B., 22nd June, 1897, on the commemoration of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The manner in which he received the Humane Society's medal was on 11th January, 1860, when Private T. Parks, R. M., fell overboard at Rhio Straits, China. Seymour then a Lieutenant, jumped after him, and tried to save him but in vain.]

INTERNATIONAL FORCE FOR PEKING.

The Russian Colonel Stoessil, commanding an international force of 10,000 men, is supposed to be proceeding to Peking.

THE CHINESE BEFORE PEKING.

It is estimated that from 40,000 to 60,000 Chinese troops are before Peking.

CHINA AND THE GENERAL ELECTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—The China-trouble has postponed the General Election and Lord Salisbury's retirement indefinitely.

THE CHINA CONTINGENT.

POONA, JUNE 28.

Captain Picton of the Royal Engineers left Poona for Calcutta to join the China expedition, to-day; Lieutenant Boileau, officiating Station Staff Officer, Poona, is also proceeding.

The 63rd Hospital Corps are at present mobilising at Poona, and the 28th Bombay Pioneers are now under orders to hold in readiness.

In addition to the vessels already engaged to convey the Indian Contingent to China, the following have been taken up by Government yesterday:—Virawa, Carthage, Lawada, and Upada, and one more vessel will be chartered. In all eight transports will sail from Bombay, and the Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, which is expected here on the 5th July, will probably be employed. The Virawa is 2,158 tons, Captain E. McDougal, and is taken up in place of Scindia belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company and is lying at the Victoria Dock. Lawada, of the same company, is of 2,124 tons, Captain T. J. Grier, and is expected here shortly. The Upada, of the same company, is a vessel of 3,382 tons, Captain R. S. Houstoun, is also expected to arrive shortly. The Carthage belongs to the P. and O. Company, and is a vessel of 2,893 tons, Captain J. R. Lendon. She is expected to arrive here from Aden on or about the 7th July next. Probable dates of sailing of the vessels are as follows:—Ballaarat to sail on the 5th July, Virawa on the 6th July, Duke of Portland on the 7th July, Carthage on the 12th July, and Lawada on the 15th July. The list now includes:—

The Duke of Portland, B. I.
Ballaarat, P. and O.
Virawa, B. I.
Carthage, P. and O.
Lawada, B. I.
Canning? R. I. M. (possibly).
Islanda, B. I.
Upada, B. I.

In all probability several more Coolie Corps will be raised in India for General Gaselee's force, as 2,000 men will be insufficient unless large numbers are obtained in the Straits. The two corps now being raised in the Punjab will start from Karachi, where shipping is being taken up.

Lieutenants J. R. Gaussen, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and H. H. Sproule, 4th Bengal Lancers, have selected to accompany the 1st Bengal Lancers to China.

MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, the famous London singing master, has brought out a new work, entitled "The Art of Singing," that contains many valuable hints for vocal students. Let the singer, he says in one place, never permit himself to alter the pronunciation of a word in order to be able to sing with greater sonority—e. g., turning "man" into "mahn."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS ENTRENCHING NEAR MIDDLEBURG.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A "Times" telegram from Lorenzo Marques states that it is reported the Boers are entrenching in considerable force beyond Middleburg.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

AN APPALLING STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special telegram from London:—

Mr. William Ashmead Bartlett (husband of the Baroness Burdett Coutts) who went out to South Africa as a Volunteer, has addressed a long letter to the "Times" setting forth in horrible detail the inadequacy of the medical arrangement during the war and consequent misery it entailed on the sick and wounded.

He states that treatment of disease was casual and unskilful to a degree and that absolutely nothing was done to combat infection and prevent the spread by isolation. In Bloemfontein a month after the occupation typhoid patients were huddled together in bell tents and lay on the ground in three inches of mud. It is a wonder the mortality was not more appalling.

The publication of this statement by the leading journal has caused an immense sensation.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London 27th June.—The "Times'" correspondent at Capetown forwards a lengthy article dated the end of May, and signed W. Burdett Coutts, vouching for all the statements contained in it, exposing the medical arrangements in South Africa. The article declares that there are 20,000 sick and wounded troops, more than half being cases of typhoid. The official returns admit 10,000 cases at Bloemfontein within three weeks. These were mostly in the field hospitals. The writer visited one such a month after our occupation and found it had been divided, the rest being elsewhere. It was therefore only half-equipped, yet contained 250 patients, of whom ninety were typhoid cases. They had been without linen, beds, or nurses for a fortnight. Later on, there were 316 patients, 270 of them lying on the hard ground, less than a foot apart. Many were in bell-tents, ten in each tent, with a single blanket and water-proof apiece. The temperature at this time was freezing. The total number of patients in this hospital rose to 466. The typhoid cases numbered 300; yet there were only three doctors throughout and a few untrained privates. When the rains came the patients lay in three inches of mud. Yet Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Traves after dinner at the Reform Club pronounced everything lavish and perfect.

OBITUARY.

Sir Stanhope Jephson.

[Sir Stanhope William Jephson, C.B., Major-General, retired 1861, born on 17th May, 1810, married Sophia, daughter of E. Hawes, Woodford, 1849, entered the army 1830, served in Afghanistan and Beluchistan, Maharatta War, received thanks of Government and Commander-in-Chief, in China campaign, 1860.]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SIEGE OF KUMASI.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

A letter from Governor Hodgson, from Kumasi, saying that he could hold out until the 20th June only reached Major Wilkinson at Bekwai on the night of the 21st instant. Continuous firing was heard that night.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

His Excellency Lord Northcote held his first Levee in Poona this afternoon at the Council Hall. The weather was a little bit threatening but did not interfere with the event. The ante-room and the verandah adjoining the large Council Chamber was thrown open to gentlemen attending the Levee. Gentlemen enjoying the right of private entree were accommodated in the Audience Hall, where they had easy acess to his Excellency. The galleries were also filled with ladies. Here her Excellency Lady Northcote accompanied by Miss Beresford Hope and Miss McLeod drove in and went upstairs. A few minutes later Major Croly, R. A. M. C., and Captains Greig and Wood arrived. Exactly at 4-30 p.m. his Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, and Captain Greville, A.-D.-C., drove up in a state carriage with body-guard and outriders to the main entrance. A guard-of-honour furnished by the Poona Volunteers, under Captain Armstrong, presented arms and the Band struck up. His Excellency next inspected the guard. Afterwards his Excellency entered the Council Hall and the reception scene was much the same as usual. The gentlemen moved up in succession passed each his card to the A.-D.-C. in attendance, and was announced to his Excellency by the Private Secretary. The reception lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour. Nearly 300 gentlemen were presented.

After the Levee his Excellency drove back in a state carriage to Ganeshkhind. Sir Robert Low was unable to attend the Levee.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Two companies of the 16th Bombay Infantry, stationed at Poona, are under orders to proceed to Satara to relieve two companies of the 3rd, as that regiment is going to Quetta to relieve the 26th.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

For the last two days the weather in Poona is monsoonish in appearance. Slight rain fell in the districts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 28.

Orient mail steamer Droya, from Australia, and German mail steamer Konig Albert, from Suez arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. India, from Shanghai, arrived at Colombo, on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugar 4 10-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 13-16
Bar Silver	28 9-16

ON the departure of Mr. S. Finney, Manager of the North-Western Railway, on three months' leave during the second week of July the following change in the "personnel" of the railway will take place:—Mr. Jacob, Traffic Superintendent, will officiate as Manager; Mr. Biscoe, Deputy Traffic Superintendet, will officiate as Traffic Superintendent; Mr. Stanley, District Traffic Superintendent, Lahore, will officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

LI HUNG CHANG.

CHINA'S GREATEST STATESMAN.

NOT counting Sir Robert Hart—whose knowledge of China and the Chinese, and of the Viceroy Li personally, far and away surpasses that possessed by any foreigner—Professor Douglas's acquaintance with the subject is greater than that of most Europeans. His estimate of Li's character must, therefore, be accepted as authoritative. Says Professor Douglas, at the end of his very interesting life of Li Hung Chang. It is impossible to bring the sketch of his life to a close without expressing admiration for the courage, consistency, and desire for mechanical reforms which have characterised the career of the great Viceroy."

Li endeavoured for many years, to convert the Imperial Government to his schemes of railway building. He was one of the two or three Chinese statesmen who understood the significance of Japan's new industrial policy. But, at the same time, Professor Douglas makes it clearly to be seen that Li's zeal for railways and other instruments of the material civilisation of the West was not inspired by love of, or admiration for, the West, but rather by dislike of the West, and an ambition to fight the Western barbarian with his own weapons. Well, perhaps the best of us might have done as Li did, in Li's position. However that may be, Professor Douglas completes his picture of Li in the following passage:—"But in the minds of all impartial observers this admiration must inevitably be modified by a regret that, despite his great abilities and his great opportunities, he has never been able to free himself from the narrow, bigoted, and warping system which has bound his countrymen in chains for countless generations. Nothing he has heard, nothing he has seen, nothing he has read of Western lands, has served to shake for an instant his implicit belief in the ineffable wisdom of the founders of Chinese polity or in the superiority of the civilisation of China over that possessed by any other nation on the face of the earth." In this second portion of Professor Douglas's judgment some expressions are, perhaps, rather too emphatic. The Viceroy could hardly have been so absolute a believer in the all sufficiency of Native wisdom, after his "courageous," and "consistant," and unsuccessful efforts to introduce mechanical reforms—his want of success being owing to the opposition of his fellow-countrymen in power.

What does damage to Li Hung Chang's reputation as a statesman is his neglect of the army and navy. In naval and military re-organisation he could have done anything he chose. He had the advantage of the best European advice. He knew how restlessly active the Japanese were in their military and naval re-organisation, and he let his opportunities slip, and disregarded his duties. For the terrible disasters which the Japanese have inflicted upon China, the Viceroy Li is, therefore, more responsible than his Imperial master. Li Hung Chang, who, according to the Western standard of age, cannot yet be called an old man, made his first conspicuous mark in Chinese history as Gordon's associate in the suppression of the Taeping rebellion. Readers of the history of Gordon's Chinese exploits will remember the cold-blooded and treacherous slaughter of Wangs, who surrendered to the Chinese Army on the understanding that their lives should be spared. For this vile butchery Li was responsible. It need hardly be said that Li's crime shocked and horrified Gordon. Every reader of Gordon's Life is aware that in the Taeping campaign the great soldier carried no arms. His only weapon was a short stick. For once, however, he did arm himself—not to kill any rebels whom he might come across, but to kill the savage and treacherous Li. Professor Douglas tells the story:—"Gordon's grief and anger at this inhuman treachery were unbounded. He felt that his honour as a British officer had been outraged, and his sense of humanity was shocked at so foul a murder. On Li the whole weight of his condemnation rested, and in the first moment of rage he, for the first time during the campaign, took a weapon into his hand. Armed with a rifle, he went to Li's boat, determined to execute summary judgment upon the malefactor. General Cheng hurried off to Li to warn him that evil was impending against him. Li took the hint with an alacrity which showed that, however little value he put on other men's lives, he thought a good deal of his own. With all speed he left his boat and fled into the city, where he succeeded in hiding himself, although Gordon sought him day and night. Finding that his intended victim had escaped from his hands, Gordon withdrew his force to Kunshan, and wrote to Li an indignant letter, in which, while proclaiming the infamy of his conduct, he resigned the command of the force." After this it is startling to read that Gordon and Li became fast friends. It is puzzling, no less than startling.

Li's virtues, such as they are, are his own. His vices, and they are many and black, belong to his environment. This, be it observed, is said in explanation rather than in excuse—though, indeed, from any point of view it is difficult or impossible even to extenuate some of Li's deeds. Professor Douglas gives some truly horrible examples of Li's cruelty as a dispenser of "justice," and preserver of the public peace. Li has on several occasions ordered the awful, the fiendish punishment known as the "slicing into a thousand pieces." He has even presided at the execution of the sentence. The worst of it is that on one of the occasions the victim was a lunatic, known as such to his judges and executioners. "By the law of China," says Professor Douglas, "derangement of mind is no excuse for crime." In this case Li could argue that he was only the servant of the law—the immemorial law and custom of China. But it has never been said of him that he has tried to reform them. The case just mentioned shows that the legists of China have yet to acquire an idea of what moral responsibility means.

Li Hung Chang is undoubtedly one of the foremost statesmen of the age, and one of the grandest old men living. In spite of the fact that he is verging on his eightieth year, his mind is almost as active as ever, and he is as zealous for reform as when he was a young man. He has broken through traditions thousands of years strong, and has, to a certain extent, succeeded in carrying out a policy of progress, in spite of the opposition of all but a very small minority of his countrymen. Keen, sagacious, and far-seeing, he is not a man to be treated with contempt. He did his best to educate out of existence the race of sleepy mandarins, who imagine that when the vermilion pencil marks a decree the whole world trembles, and the Generals who believe that the best way to fight an enemy is to make such ugly faces as to frighten it away. He has thoroughly studied, not only the strength of the Western world, but also the weakness of the Middle Kingdom; and, while he knows that China is not yet in a fit state to fight for her rights with any civilised Power, he is doing his very best to make it so.

Li Hung Chang was born on the 16th of February, 1823, at Hofei-Shien, in the province of Anu-Huei, and, after the manner of ambitious young Chinamen, he passed through the Civil Service examination, and obtained a post under Government. His scholarly attainments soon attracted the notice of his superiors, and when the Taeping rebellion threatened to destroy the reigning Manchu dynasty he was selected by Tseng-kwo-Fang, the then Premier, to command the forces at Shanghai. When he arrived at his post he was informed by the commanders of the English and French troops there that they would be willing to guard the frontier for a radius of about 30 miles around Shanghai, and to prevent the rebels coming near the city, but all other active work against the Taepings they must leave in his hands. Here was Li's opportunity. He at once saw that if he was to crush out the rebellion he must organise the troops on an European stystem. He first had Burgevine, an American adventurer, to help him; but Burgevine was found plundering a treasury, so he dismissed him from his service, and requested the English General to let him have a European Officer to help in the command of the army. This request proved the salvation of the royalists, for Gordon was appointed to the post, and the story of how he and his "Ever-Victorious Army" crushed out the Taepings has long passed into common history. Li found in Gordon the man he wanted, and he clung to him through thick and thin. Burgevine went to Pekin, and tried hard to have his dismissal cancelled; but though Prince Kung was favourable to him, Li would not hear of it; and so the American adventurer had to go, and Gordon was retained. Gordon quickly came to the conclusion that Li was the ablest man in China, and a close friendship sprung up between the two men that lasted until Gordon's death.

Li's position was now assured, and for the next few years his advancement was remarkably rapid. First, he was appointed Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, and afterwards he became Senior Guardian. The Governor-Generalship of an important province followed, and numerous honours were showered on him, including the hereditary title of the Third Degree, the Double-Eyed Peacock's Feather, and the Yellow Jacket.

But the path of advancement was not altogether smooth, even for Li. Statesmen and officials of all classes looked on his conduct with dismay. Rumours of his friendliness for foreigners, and of his disregard for the traditions of his race, filled them with horror; and a fear begin to be entertained that, if some check were not put on him, he would soon work matters so as to step on the Imperial throne itself. "What did he mean by setting at naught the wisdom of thousands of years, despising the sages, and running after a set of hare brained foreign devils?" his opponents indignantly asked. It is hard for us to realise the strength of the feeling which he aroused in opposition to himself. The whole of Chinese society is permeated with a spirit of unbending Toryism, a spirit which resists every step forward, even the most innocent. The point of view of this class was well expressed some months ago by a Chinese general. "With us theories do not rank higher than experience. We do not rank mere change with improvement; we hesitate to adopt innovations and to subvert our institutions merely to see what will come of it; and we are averse to experimenting with the happiness and the lives of our millions. This is our sin in the eyes of Europe." With such people argument is useless; even ocular demonstration of the benefits of Western civilisation will not convince them. To the most unanswerable arguments they reply, with the greatest coolness and unconcern, in the words of their own sage: "The laws for governing nations cannot be measured with the yard stick of the merchant," and then they go on as before.

It is not to be wondered at that this class should watch for an opportunity to bring about the downfall of Li, but for a long time they watched in vain. Their chance came in 1870. Li was in command of Peh-Chi-Li during the time of the massacre at Tientsin, and, on the charge that he had failed to show sufficient activity in putting it down, he was deprived of his honours and disgraced. But the young Emperor was very unwilling to lose his services, and in 1872 he was recalled to power, and invested with the office of Grand Chamberlain. From that day until his retirement he succeeded in keeping the real rulership of the country to a very large extent in his own hands. He and Prince Kung worked well together until Kung's death, and since then until the Empress-Dowager assumed direct control he held a position next only to that of the sovereign.

In personal appearance, Li is very different to the ordinary Chinaman. He would be considered tall, even for an European, and his whole manner strikes one as being that of a determined, quick-minded, keen diplomat, and yet withal a thorough gentleman. He is in favour of railways and telegraphs; and one of his pet ideas is to secure the working of the immense mineral wealth of the interior of China. But, above all, he believes in being ready for war; he knows too well that, unless he has a well-trained army at his back, the justice of any dispute he may have will avail him nothing against a strong European Power.

He has been, on the whole, rather a friend to Christian missions in China than an enemy. Some years ago, his wife, the Lady Li, was taken seriously ill, and the Chinese doctors gave up all hopes of her life. In his despair, the Viceroy resolved to see if the Western doctors could do anything; so he obtained the services of the physician at the American Mission. The physician was the means of curing her, and Li was so grateful that he gave the missionaries a portion of the first temple in Tientsin as a general dispensary, and Lady Li established a hospital for women entirely at her own expense, and handed it over to the medical missionaries.

BOMBAY GAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not know how to reach the ears or eyes of the Gas Works authorities, so perhaps you will permit me to say what I have to say in your columns. I am at present staying in a first-class Bombay hotel which is lighted by gas, and as one enters at dusk it looks really brilliant, so excellent is the light and so efficient seem the fittings. But night after night when dinner is well under weigh down goes the gas, and the servants bring in odoriferous oil-lamps to afford us enough light to eat by. I see from your editorial of this morning that electricity is cheap enough. Let us urge its adoption by the Municipality. The profits would provide funds for municipal purposes, and I would strongly recommend the subject to the careful consideration of the Municipality. Bombay gas is unsatisfactory. What we want, in the words of the dying Goethe, is

June 28. MORE LIGHT.

INFRINGEMENT OF PORT TRUST BYE-LAWS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Lee-Smith of the Dock Police charged Khetsy Budha, a muccadum, with the infringement of the Port Bye-laws 62 and 63. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Port Trust, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the information filed by Mr. A. Pinsent, Deputy Dock Superintendent, that on the morning of the 15th instant he received information from the shed manager B shed of the Prince's Dock that he was unable to find three cases of silk, which had been landed from the s. s. Crewe Hall on the previous day and placed in B shed. The matter was reported to the Dock Police, and in the course of their inquiries it was ascertained that the cases had been removed on the evening of the 14th to C shed by or under the directions of the accused, who was a muccadum in the employ of Messrs. S. F. Colah and Co. No documents were produced before the cases were removed nor was any member of the shed staff informed of such removal.

Mr. Acworth stated that the case appeared to be trifling on the information, but it was an extremely important one to the Port Trust, because recently an idea seemed to prevail among great many people that the Port Trust bye-laws could be set at nought with impunity. The prosecution did not impute any criminal intention to the accused, but considering the loss to which the Port Trust was likely to be put in such cases by the shipment of goods to some other port, he asked the court to inflict a sufficiently deterrent penalty.

Mr. De Souza admitted that the boxes had been removed by the coolies engaged by the accused, but he said they did so in the absence of and against the distinct orders of the accused. The instructions he gave them were to remove the goods on the morning of the 15th after the production of proper documents.

His Worship, in disposing of the matter, held that the accused was liable for the disappearance of the men he had employed. A fine of Rs. 5 was inflicted.

COLONEL WEIR'S SERVICES.

THE Government have sent a letter to the Municipal Commissioner informing him that they are not in a position to sanction a continuance of the loan of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, I. M. S., to the Corporation, and that it is open to the Corporation to make a temporary appointment of a Health Officer.

MILITARY NEWS.

The recommendations of the Lieutenant-Generals of the four commands on the subject of the amendment of shooting pass rules for soldiers are now before the Government of India, and will shortly be considered by a committee.

The question is under consideration of linking the Nagpur District with Bombay for medical administration with a view to furnishing a separate principal medical officer for Aden.

Captain Hamilton, 4th Sikhs, is appointed to officiate as Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Simla.

Captain Macgregor, 2nd Royal Scots, has assumed command of the Colaba Depot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, R. E, and Colonel A. Pearson, officiate, respectively, as Assistant Adjutant-General at Quetta and Karachi, vice Lieutenant-Colonels O'Sullivan and Swan, proceeding to China.

THE SANITATION OF BOMBAY.

DEFECTS IN THE FORT.

DR. C. H. CAYLEY, Divisional Health Officer, in forwarding his quarterly report to the Commissioner, remarks that there have been constant letters received at this office complaining of smells from the sewers in the Fort. These complaints have chiefly come from the Secretariat, the Sassoons Institute, Marine Lines, Elphinstone Circle, and Town Hall. Sometimes the smell is unbearable. The smell enters houses and sleeping rooms, and several cases of Enteric amongst Europeans have been attributed directly to this cause by their medical attendants. The smell, no doubt, is attributable to 4 causes:—(1.) want of efficient ventilation of the sewers, (2.) accumulation of silt in the sewer damming back the gases under pressure, (3.) want of efficient flushing, (4.) slow flow of sewage owing to the small fall there is and consequent decomposition of the sewage in the sewers.

There are constant complaints about the smell from the Frere Road Drain. When the tide is high, the gases are driven back and find their way out of the gullies in Frere Road. This is nominally a storm-water drain, but it is always very foul and the smell at the outfall is at times intolerable. The drain, too, wants more frequent flushing. Nearly all the occupants of the houses on the north side of Elphinstone Circle, in the beginning of March, complained of a bad smell resembling night-soil. I investigated this and found it was caused by the flowers of three large trees in the Elphinstone Circle gardens, *viz.*, *Sterculia Fœtida*. Since the trees have ceased flowering, the complaints have ceased. One of the chief nuisances in B. Ward is the indiscriminate use that the people make of the entrances to gullies as urinals; also of all blank walls in narrow lanes off the main streets. These lanes are too narrow to allow of the erection of proper urinals. Sloped-trough urinals conected with a sewer and with automatic flushing tank at the head would be very suitable in these narrow lanes. There is an urinal of this kind attached to the cloth market in the Market Section and it answers its purpose admirably.

The law as regards the committing of nuisance in public places should be strengthened, and the committing of a nuisance in a public street or gully should be a distinct offence and the police should take more action in the matter than they do. The nuisance from this cause, in B Ward especially and in Paltan Road, is intolerable. There are two urinals in Paltan Road and yet the ground near the Executive Engineer's (Mechanical Branch) Bungalow is fouled day and night. All shops should be compelled to provide urinals for the use of the people serving in the shops. At present the shop-people merely step into the road to the nearest gully entrance. The people residing in all parts of the City regard gullies as the proper receptacle for all house-refuse. They either throw their refuse into the gullies or the road. I have summoned numbers of people for this offence, but am quite unable to control it. The effects of throwing all this refuse into the gullies is to block the gully traps and fill up the catch-pits. The refuse thus thrown out decomposes and pollutes the air of the gullies. That this is an important matter is shown by the fact that the majority of the rooms in houses, in most parts of B Ward, are solely dependent for their ventilation on these gullies.

OVERCROWDING.

The overcrowding of the houses in B Ward is increasing. Additional storeys are constantly being added to houses, still further shutting out light and ventilation from adjoining buildings. In parts of Chinch Bunder especially and in Fort North, the buildings are so closely crowded together that it is impossible for any fresh air to reach the rooms. There are houses here which abut on no road, but only on narrow passages 3 feet wide on one side, and on the other side there are, at the most, gullies of about 1 to 2 feet in width. Power ought to be obtained to deal with such areas. The Municipality, too, should have the power to remove obstructive buildings. An obstructive building is one which, although not in itself unfit for habitation, by its individual position stops ventilation or makes other buildings insanitary or prevents proper measures being carried into effect for remedying nuisances. In all parts of A and B Wards there are buildings of this description, which should be removed.

In Market Section there are several "wadis," i. e., groups of enclosed houses traversed by narrow lanes. The condition of some of these "wadis" is very bad. Plague is constantly present in these "wadis." One of the worst is Antoba Wadi. All the drains here are in a most insanitary state. There are no proper connections. The drain themselves are broken. The ground is all uneven and covered with loose stones. It is saturated with filth and water. The chawls on the west have no ventilation. All the buildings are in a dilapidated condition. There have been 105 plague cases reported from this small area in the last three years. It is a true plague focus. The buildings here should all be removed, and the place metalled and drained, and healthy buildings erected. Patak-wadi is another very insanitary area. There have been 203 plague cases reported from this small area. Nearly every house has been infected and reinfected with plague. From one house, 23-29 Mahadeo Gully, 26 cases of plague have been reported. The houses are dark, ill-ventilated, and in a dilapidated state. In Mahadeo Gully the upper floors of the houses meet across the narrow lane. The drainage is practically *nil*. The ground is saturated with filth. Places such as these two *wadis* are breeding-grounds of disease and should be demolished.

MALARIA.

The water in all the tanks and fountain basins, and many of the wells in the Fort, has been examined for the presence of the *Larvæ of Anopheles*—the malarial mosquito. These larvæ have been found in—(1.) the basin of the Floral Fountain in the Espianade, (2.) a well in Marine Lines, (3) the fountain basin in Elphinstone Circle. None have been found in the other open wells or in the large tank opposite to the Mint. They are probably present in this tank, but it is not easy to find them here as it is not possible to get to the water except at one place, where it is constantly disturbed. They have been found in the basin of the Floral Fountain on several occasions. This basin was emptied and kept empty for several days. This killed off all the larvæ that were present at that time, but a fortnight later they were as abundant as ever, a fresh series of eggs having been laid and hatched. Kerosine oil was then added to this pool with the effect of killing the larvæ. This will have to be done at regular intervals. It is very advisable to have fish put into this basin. Fish feed on the larvæ, and in an artificial basin such as this were there is no vegetation and there are no corners where the larvæ can keep out of the reach of the fish, this would have the desired effect of destroying the larvæ. In Italy it has been found that the introduction of fish into ponds in the grounds of malarial houses has had the effect of rendering such houses healthy and free from mosquitoes. The same applies to the basin in the Elphinstone Circle. Where these larvæ have been found, small quantities of kerosine oil have been added to the water, which has had the desired effect of killing them. This will have to be repeated at regular intervals of about three weeks, as the new generations hatch out.

The mortality in the Paltan Road chawls for the last three months has been excessive. Most of the deaths have been amongst infants and young children. The cause of this high mortality is the overcrowding in these chawls. Accommodation has to be found for the Health Department biggaris and the overcrowding cannot be prevented. More chawls for the Health Department biggaries in A and B Wards are urgently required.

In all the vacant places in A and B Wards, and in some of the roads, as Mint Road and Paltan Road, large numbers of famine refugees have collected. They live and sleep in these places. They foul all the ground around. Deaths are constantly occurring amongst them from small-pox, diarrhœa, dysentery and other diseases. They are a serious nuisance and a menace to the health of the City. I have seen over 200 of these refugees landed from a vessel in the harbour at one time. There is a danger that they may bring cholera into Bombay. A very large number of the houses in both A and B Wards have wells inside the buildings. I have analysed the water in many of these wells. They nearly all show marked evidence of sewage contamination. They are also used as receptacles for house refuse of every description. In the majority of cases the water emits a foul smell. These wells are practically cesspools and are a source of danger to the health of the inmates of the houses. No well should be allowed within the walls of a house.

THE absence of rain in Bombay during the first three weeks of the present month had so exercised the minds of the superstitious natives as to give rise to a belief that if, on the evening of the new-moon, that is, yesterday, the moon was not obscured by clouds, India would have to face another year of famine. There were many who were eager to know how the prediction of these weather prophets turned out, and it must have been gratifying to them that the evening was so cloudy as to preclude any possibility of the moon being visible.

THE Queen had made an important alteration in the programme of the "command" performance given in honour of the Khedive of Egypt at Windsor Castle on the 26th of June. In place of the garden scene from "Faust," Her Majesty desired to see Madame Calve in "Carmen," and accordingly the prima donna telegraphed her readiness to play the first act of that opera, followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," before the Queen's guests.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

THE GRAND STEEPLECHASE OF PARIS.

THE DREYFUS REVIVAL.

PARIS, JUNE 8.

THE "Liberte" publishes the following to-day:—"According to a telegram from Mgr. Favier, Bishop of Peking, just received by the Lazarist fathers, which they have had the kindness to communicate to us, the situation both at Peking and at Tientsin is becoming more serious every day. The revolt of the Boxers is gaining ground, and from the north of the country it is gradually spreading to the whole south. The religious community of the Rue de Sevres is consequently very anxious regarding the fate of the numerous missionaries which they have in China, and especially because the Bishop of Peking, who has been in China for forty years, and who is thus acquainted with the state of mind of the Celestials, is in a position to give a reliable and accurate opinion of the events which are now taking place." In an article on China, the "Temps" says: "The Powers now find themselves suddenly confronted by a difficult and complicated problem. On the one hand, the attitude of the Celestial Empire, which is no longer one of debility, but of treason, makes the strict application of the principle of non-intervention impossible. It is impossible to let one's fellow-subjects, scattered over the Empire on the faith of treaties, succumb without help or vengeance. Such an abdication would soon compromise even the safety of diplomatists, which depends merely on our prestige. On the other hand, it is impossible to disguise the fact that the use of force demanded by imperious circumstances is of a nature to create apprehensions and to give rise to suspicions and quarrels."—Reuter.

The international week of steeplechasing and flat races commenced at Auteuil on June 3 and it cannot be said to have done so under very favourable conditions for all the three English horses sent over to compete for the Grand Steeplechase of 5,000 sovereigns, met with accidents, and had to be sent home again. These were Lord William Beresford's St. Pat, Mr. Hare's Count Schomberg, and Captain Campbell's Parma Violet, so that the race was quite deprived of its international complexion. The French horses left in the race were not, moreover, considered to be of very high class, but this did not seem to have had any effect upon the attendance, for I have never seen so many people at Auteuil before, and the scene in the enclosure was of the most brilliant description. A midsummer sun lit up the lawn and the shrubberies, and the whole air was laden with the scent of the flowers, which are planted in profusion all over the paddock. It has for many years been the custom of the Chief of the State to attend the Auteuil Meeting on this occasion, and it will be remembered that last year M. Loubet was grossly insulted by some of the gallant young men who two years before had beaten ladies down with their sticks at the Charity Bazaar fire, and it was feared that he might not be inclined to renew the experiment. But the stewards of the meeting waited upon him the other day, and obtained his promise to attend this afternoon. Since last year a new stand has been built for the Chief of the State, which cannot be escaladed from the front, and the President, who was accompanied by Madame Loubet, arrived just before the second race, and met with a very respectful reception when he appeared in front of the stand with several members of the diplomatic body, and three or four of his Ministers.

The Grand Steeplechase was the third race on the card, and the President of the Republic, escorted by the stewards, went to the paddock to see the ten competitors before they were saddled, those supposed to have the best chance being Reflecteur, for whom the Duc de Chaulnes had just paid 300 sovereigns, M. Maurain's Melibee, Baron Finot's Quittee ou Double, M. Veil Picard's Taillebourg II., and Madame Riccotti's Gratin. Little store was set by any of the others, although M. Lienarts Fragoletto had at one time shown fine form. The race, although over a distance of four miles, is always run at a great pace, and pace came near to being fatal to the chance of Baron Finot's horse, who came down on his knees at the water jump the first time round, and his jockey was very adroit in retaining his seat. The jockey of Reflecteur was less fortunate at the same jump the second time round, as he had a terrific fall, and was brought back on a stretcher apparently lifeless. I cannot at the time of writing ascertain whether he has recovered consciousness, but would hope that he has not shared the fate of another English jockey named Loch, who was killed at Maisons Laffitte yesterday while riding at exercise. The fall of Reflecteur and the mishap which caused Quitte ou Double to lose so much ground left the race to Melibee and Fragoletto, and a desperate finish was witnessed, first one and then the other seeming to have the advantage. But in the end the former had just the best of it, and won amid great excitement, while Barron Finot's popular colours were third with Quitte ou Double. The President and his party left soon after the big race, and this departure was not marked by any unseemly manifestation.

The largest gathering of mail coaches ever seen in France took place on Sunday at the international Horse Show, which has been held in connection with the Exhibition, prizes amounting to over £ 1,200 being given for the best turned-out teams of four horses. Of the 51 coaches entered eight were Belgian, two Dutch, and one each German, Austrian, and Russian. The coaches were all brought into the spacious arena at the Avenue de Bretenil, where the pictures are being exhibited this spring, and passed in review by a committee, which examined carefully the different points of the horses and the general appointments. It was a very interesting competition, the great majority of the coaches being very well turned out, including those of Prince Orloff Baron de Zuylen Nyefelt, the Duc de Noailles, the Count d'Arlincourt, Baron de Neuflize, and M. Georges Nagelmachers, the last-named of whom had two coaches out, one with a team of red roans, which was much admired. Upwards of two hours were spent in examining the different teams, and putting the leaders through various evolutions, the display taking place in presence of a very large company, which included Madame Loubet and the Archduke and Archduchess Frederick. After mature deliberation, the first prize of £240 was awarded to M. Georges Nagelmachers, the second of £120 to M. Leon Thome, and the third of £40 to Baron de Neuflize, handsome souvenirs being awarded to all the other competitors. The whole thing was a great success. Among other competitions which have been held at the Horse Show during the last two or three days have been jumping contests, in which Belgian and Italian officers have been successful. Here again as in the case of the coach meet, there were no English in the field.

The croaking of the French Press, after some weeks' silence, over the Bond Congress sounds not so much an outburst of inner feeling, as the performance of a speaking automaton after someone has put a penny in the slot. People who read advertisement columns of newspapers for pastime will alone derive pleasure or amusement from these opinions. They are not worth treating seriously, and some editors themselves would be quite ready to write up the other side, like one of their cloth, who strongly pro-Boer until recently, now calls Mr. Kruger an old fool. M. Yves Guyot who knows the French pro-Boer Press as nobody else does, writes significantly on this new campaign. Dr. Kuyper, the leader of the Low Church party, in Holland, having written in his article in the "Revue des Deux Modes" that the Boer commandos were protected by an invisible power Mr Yves Guyot remarks that this invisible power not only remains invisible, but has stopped acting, and if Mr. Kruger, has got the faith he boasts of on every occasion, he might ask himself "whether it is not his crimes and those of his accomplices of the Transvaal Government that have brought about the defeat of God's elect."

It is many months since the Senate witnessed such a lively debate as that on the nondescript Bill, called by the Government the Amnesty Bill. It might be more properly described as the Bill for the suppression of the Dreyfus case, or still more aptly, "A Bill for the Subordination of Justice to Political ends." The Amnesty Bill is a result of the underground movement carried out by the Jesuits, the general staff, and the army, for the purpose of saving General Mercier and other black sheep in generals' uniform. The sitting in the Senate showed that at present this body has a far higher standard of life than the Chamber of Deputies. What I called the other day the English element in the Frenchman predominates here, the Chamber being more on the model of a Spanish Cortes. Still, it would not do to exaggerate the virtues of the presente Senate. It refused to return as Vice-President the late M. Scheurer-kestner because of his advocacy of Dreyfus, M. Clamageran, the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Amnesty, was the first to speak this afternoon. He is an old and upright Republican, having represented Paris in the Chamber of Deputies 20 years ago. He said that although he was no adversary of the Government, he would vote against the Bill. It was obscure, it was calculated to encourage those who provoked the agitation, who justified and glorified forgers. Supporters of the Bill said it was necessary to avoid scandals coming to light—a deplorable argument, as it cloaked every crime. M. Lecomte, Republican, prophesied that so far from pacification following, Nationalists would go repeating all over France that "the traitor" was amnested, while the patriots were in exile.

M. Delpech, another tried Republican, in one of the best speeches that have been heard for some years in either Chamber, said that a few public-spirited citizens succeeded in throwing a little light on the Dreyfus case. The Court of Cassation declared unanimously that the bordereau was by Esterhazy (applause on some benches). At Rennes General Mercier confessed to the crime of communicating secret evidence to judges. The position of parties was now reversed. (Applause.) Then the Government asked the Senate to amnesty the crimes that brought about that deplorable agitation. The amnesty was to include Colonel Picquart, the honour of the Army, and a great French writer, both of whom ask for a fair trial, and it was to include two officers who had committed crimes, one as War Minister, the other as Chairman of the Court-martial of 1894.

A few Nationalists, who endeavoured to raise a storm, were here sharply reminded by the President that their behaviour was a departure from the traditions of the Senate. M. Fallieres remarked that M. Delpech was speaking with moderation. M. Delpech coming to the root of the evil which is undermining France, said that it was impossible to make concessions on a matter of justice. The day the masses ceased to care for justice (Alas, M. Delpech, do you think that day has not come ?) France would come to an end. The Jesuits would be able to rule again. Moreover, the Amnesty Bill would be nugatory. It would not deprive Parliament of the right of impeaching General Mercier. "There are felons in French penitentiaries . . ." continued M. Delpech These words brought General Mercier to the Tribune. The General said, "I deposed before the Rennes Court-Martial. There I said what I had done in 1894, convinced that I had always done my duty." (Is it your duty, interjected a Senator, to commit crimes and to gag justice ?) Under similar circumstances I would act exactly as I did then. As for M. Delpech's proposal on amnesty, I leave the matter in the hands of the Senate. I do not care one way or the other. General Mercier then left the Tribune and it was noticed that not one friend paid him the compliment of applauding him on his maiden speech.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

THE passenger train on Tuesday morning took from the Mysore Champion Reefs, Ooregum, and Nundydroog Mines for the Bombay mint, under a strong police escort, 17 packages of gold, valued at Rs. 9,85,047-1. This, with the first instalment of 31 packages, valued at Rs. 15,20,834-5, makes a total of 48 pakages, valued at Rs. 25,05,931-6, shipped to Bombay in June.

The attention of shareholders and directors of the various mines here having been drawn to the frequent thefts of gold, Mr. Edgar Taylor (of the firm of John Taylor and Sons, London), who are the managers of the mines, having arrived here, interviewed the British Resident in the interests of the capitalists as to what could be done to minimise the thefts, and taking advantage of the presence of Sir John Lambert, retired Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, while a a guest during the marriage festivities, he was influenced by Government to visit the fields and suggest measures as to how best to prevent and detect gold thefts. Sir John was down here for a week inspecting the assay mill and cyanide houses and making various enquiries and examining and scrutinising the crime registers and other matters connected with the working of the police. One of the recommendations made at a conference held with the British Resident on the fields and other officers of the Mysore Government is that a European officer should always be the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, and that he should have his headquarters either on the mine or at Bowringpet. It is the opinion of those who ought to know that gold thefts will continue and prosper unless the lax system on the mines is improved, and that all employes are subjected to a search and a private detective force employed to work in conjunction with the regular police.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Arudh Theodor
Brown George
Boyd, W H
Carew Gerald
Crary W P
Davidson N
Dawson W J
Donald Alfred
Drew W Mrs
D Souza C S
Enfield M
Fenzi L G
Fortesque W M Mrs
Fowle M Miss
Gardner Mrs
Gibson J
Gormby Miss
Hamilton J
Hartley E
Hilton A
Huey, A W Miss
Johnson L E
Johnstones, A
Lacoste Albert
Liddon R K
Luke R G
Mallette P O
McDonald A
Moore E F
Nazareth Dr
North P B
Pais A
Pearse Sydney
Reveilha Pierre
Sapira Maria
Scheer Sachar
Schenker Ciria Mrs
Slattery John W
Smith T
Sullivan Gerald O
Taylor E Davis
Temple Harris
Tufts Gorham
Valakeny John
Wightwick A Dr
Worthington O Dr
Woodman A Miss

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 23rd June, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,67,292	4,57,874	6,326	6,31,492
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles...	...	...	...	5,63,217

Increase ....Rs. 63,275

AN increase of a thousand four wheel waggons to the goods stock of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is contemplated. The famine traffic has severely tested the carrying capacity of this and other lines, and brought the weak points to light.

THE report of the betrothal of Prince Albert of Belgium and the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria is officially confirmed. Prince Albert, who was born in 1875, is the only surviving son of the Count of Flanders, brother of the King of the Belgians.

LETTERS from the Mediterranean Station give particulars of an accident which occurred on the 29th ult. to her Majesty's gunboat Hebe. Under somewhat singular circumstances the fleet were manoeuvring at night off Platea in thick weather, and according to the plan of operations the battleship Canopus and the torpedo depot ship Vulcan were hidden behind an island with all lights extinguished while the remainder of the cruisers, torpedo gunboats, and destroyers, had to find them. After the operations had commenced a thick mist set in, and a strong wind blew, and up to midnight no sign of the enemy could be seen. About one o'clock in the morning a searchlight was seen flashing signals of distress, and it was soon discovered that the Hebe had gone ashore at Pontiko island. The Vulcan made several attempts to tow her off, but she was so fast aground that it was found impossible to move her, and she will have to be lightened of her stores before another attempt is made to get the vessel off.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the question of Local Self-Government in general, and the nomination of "official and non-official presidents" of mofussil municipalities in particular, has been again brought before the public by the recent memorandum of the Hon. Mr. James on Local Self-Government, will you kindly allow me to submit a few practical observations as one of the oldest municipal commissioners of a mofussil municipality, upon the important question of the nomination of municipal presidents.

Exactly eight months after the nomination of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie (the then Collector of Broach) to the presidentship of the Broach Municipality (after trying the experiment of non-official presidents for some time), Mr. Crawley Boevey was appointed president of the turbulent Surat Municipality by the Government of Lord Reay. This was the direct result of the constant agitation which I had been carying on in the public press for the appointment of Collector-Presidents of mofussil municipalities. I still stick to my old opinion, and say that publicly up to the hour of writing this letter, that local self-government without a Collector-President is a farce and a pantomime. It is well-known how the mofussil municipalities have been discharging their public functions, and how the members (generally taken from the mass) aim more at making their names and bringing themselves to the notice of the common people than at devising and carrying out measures for the real improvement of the sanitary condition of the town. It is a well-known fact that these local self-governing bodies are generally composed of conflicting or turbulent elements taken from the general masses of the people of India, who are now in a transition state, both politically and intellectually speaking. I do not stop to waste your space upon a detailed account of their doings. The suspension of the Mehmadabad Municipality was the wisest step taken by the government of Lord Reay (who was looked upon as a Ma-bap Governor by a majority of the Vernacular Press) not simply because the municipality did not give preference to direct over indirect taxation but because it was playing a double game, or rather the Banyan game at one time trying to please the Government, and at another time succumbing to the clamour of an ignorant and noisy portion of the inhabitants. The example of this municipality, and the severe though justly merited censure administered about two or three years ago to the Poona Municipality, or rather to the Brahman Municipality, in a Government resolution, was a warning to all other municipalities which had been playing ducks and drakes with the welfare and the money of the people under the false notion that they could do what they liked and amply justify my remarks and predictions made in the course of the last fifteen years that "the day is not far distant when other municipalities will share the same fate as that of Broach and Surat, that is the appointment of Collector-Presidents" I have always maintained that an irresponsible non-offical president may be utilised and cajoled by contending factions to drag the municipality into trouble and expense. The Collector-President will always keep his head cool on all questions coming before him, and will never stand in need of partisans to carry out necessary reforms. He will never meet with opposition from ignorant or hostile commissioners. System and regularity are the corner-stones of British administration. The irregularity and want of system of native institutions have passed into a proverb, and we shall soon be drifting back into the old state of things, if system is overridden by our municipal non-official presidents in keeping municipal records in their houses, and our municipality is found making difficulty about paying of instalments at the proper time of a loan for which Government stands security. Dr. Barry deserves the best thanks of the public for his vigorous and outspoken remarks upon the manner in which the sanitation of Poona city is carried on without mincing words and not carry a brass farthing for earning the cheap popularity which is so common nowadays. If Dr. Barry had said goody-goody things the Poona Brahmins would have feted him with chah-panee and pan-suparee, and voted addresses in his honor, and garlanded his neck with flowers. The people of India have yet to learn to do good work for the public for the sake of the good alone. The good of the individual is too often before them. Take care of "number one" is the ruling passion of their life.

In a Presidency town like Bombay, with a large non-official European population rubbing shoulders with our educated men, with well-conducted political and social associations, and other commercial and educational bodies, with an independent Anglo-Indian and Native Press, there is a vast field of selection, and every guarantee for the independent and conscientious transactions of official duties during the tenure of office of non-official presidents. In a mofussil town, however, the selection is extremely limited, except perhaps, in the class of common briefless lawyers and two-penny halfpenny vakils and pensioned Government servants (more fit for Pinjrapore than for anything else). To borrow the language of Dr. Barry, the only man that I have met among those pensioned gentlemen with a head on his shoulders, of any practical bent or any grasp of the condition of things in general, and whose admirable serenity was never shaken by age or service, is my respected old friend Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, whom I have always been happy to propose as our Chairman and Vice-President, which office he worthily filled for the last fifteen years under the guidance of the Collector-President. As to the non-official European element it is, if at all met with in the mofussil, confined to few merchants and bankers (independent men of rank and position do not care for the presidentship of a mofussil municipality) who are generally engaged in their business; and the small business men, managers of factories, engineers and such like are generally not considered eligible for such posts. The series of articles that appeared some time ago in the columns of the "Rast-Goftar" on local self-government in the mofussil are model of reasoning and writing and deserve careful study, both by Government and public. The Collector as President has at his command and in his memory the orders and resolutions passed by Government at different times on different subjects, and this a non-official president cannot be expected to have. The Collector as President would always be ready to give a detailed account of his stewardship (he has no Hindoo relations, connections or friends to care for) and will at once be able to lay his fingers on and produce all resolutions of Government and orders passed by himself or his predecessors. There is a continuity of interest between him and those who have gone before him, and his training has taught him the great responsibility of disturbing the acts of these officers. A non-official president considers himself responsible for his acts, only to himself, and being restrained by no continuity of interest, may always seek refuge behind his ignorance of the action of his predecessors. The Collector, as the chief officer of the district carries, a certain amount of prestige, and as such is better able to transact the business and to command respect from the independent and respectable commissioners, and can control turbulent commissioners who take a mean and mischievous delight in opposing the actions of Government in season and out of season. During the outbreak of a virulent epidemic, the Collector would always consider it his duty to personally inquire after the health of patients. No official-president would ever incur any expense in anticipation of a budget. Under a non-official president, however, examples are on record of such being the case. We have had experience of official and non-official presidents, and we are convinced that for some time, at least, the new system cannot work well without the guiding hand of the Collector. I could cite many cases of glaring irregularity, to use no stronger term, on the part of mofussil municipalities. I purposely desist.

It will be news to you, Sir, and your readers to learn that only a short time ago, at a special general meeting of the municipal commissioners of this town, it was resolved unanimously that the Government be asked to keep Mr. Logan (the Collector of Broach) in his place for five years more till the present costly municipal works were finished, and to look after the welfare of the town in general and municipal administration in particular. What this special and novel proposition means I leave you, Sir, and your wise readers to judge for themselves.

In making these remarks on our mofussil municipalities, I would submit that I am actuated thus purely *pro bono publico*. I have myself been mentioned in his able note on self-government by my late lamented friend Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker as a possible and an eligible candidate for the very office I am writing about. For the rest I may quote the following from one of the dailies of Bombay:—"We are informed that Mr. G. F. Sheppard, the Commissioner, N. D., offered the presidentship of the Broach Municipality to Mr. Nusserwanjee S. Ginwalla a year ago, but that the offer was declined with thanks." I merely mention this to show that I am discussing this matter with perfect impartiality.—Yours, &c.,

N. S. GINWALLA,
Member, Broach Municipality.

Broach, June 27.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th June.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No. 4853 Vol E Catley and No. 4854 Vol H J Ronter.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	8	2	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	1	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	15
Total	20	8	113
Total plague deaths to date	75,530	61,417	
Same date last year	13	6	78
Small-pox	0	1	
Cholera	9	13	

PLAGUE OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE following summary of Plague Operations in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 15th June 1900 is published for general information:—

The total number of cases and deaths in the Presidency, including Native States, fell to 207—148, being a decrease of 40—50 on the figures of the preceding week.

The plague decreased slightly in Bombay City and Aden, in Thana and Belgaum Districts and in Janjira State. Karachi City showed 3 cases and 4 deaths more than in the previous week. Ahmedabad showed a slight improvement, having returned 5 cases fatal against 8 in the previous week. Bulsar in Surat District returned one fatal case.

The total number of infected places in the Presidency, including Native, States was 19, being one less than in the previous week.

Abnormal total mortalities were reported from the following uninfected places in districts from which reports are received:—

	Total mortality.	Average mortality.
Alibag	16	1
Barsi	51	13
Bassein	33	4
Bhiwndi	145	12
Chikodi	33	4
Kalyan	45	6·6
Murud	32	2
	Total mortality.	Average mortality.
Nipani	49	5
Poona	100	6·2
Sholapur	110	3·3
Thana	48	3
Umbargaon	33	2·6

The total mortality in the following infected places was also higher than the average after deducting the plague deaths:—

	Total mortality.	Average mortality.	Plague deaths.
Ahmedabad	472	79	5
Bandra	21	5·3	1
Bular	17	6·9	1
Karachi	139	50	12
Kurla	27	4	6
Mandvi (Cutch)	21	12	1

The following Districts and Native States remained free from plague during the week:—

Districts.	Native States.
Ahmednagar	Akalkot
Bijapur	Aundh
Broach	Bhor
Dharwar	Dharampur
Kaira	Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country
Kanara	Mahi Kantha
Khandesh	Palanpur
Nasik	Rewa Kantha
Panch Mahals	Sachin
Poona	Savantwadi
Satara	Savanur
Sholapur	
Hyderabad	
Shikarpur	
Thar and Parkar	
Upper Sind Frontier	

The following summary of plague operation in Bombay City during the week ending the 16th instant is published for general information:—

The total mortality registered at the cemeteries was 1,111, being a decrease of 35 on the figures for the previous week. 33 deaths were not traceable in the city. Including cases treated as suspicious, there were 291 deaths from plague, 60 from cholera, and 46 from measles, small-pox, relapsing fever, etc., leaving 714 due to ordinary causes against an average death-rate of 479. Of the 714 deaths, 104 were due to dysentery and diarrhoea. Mandvi, Dongri, Dhobi Talao, Byculla and Parel sections showed a slight increase in the mortality, while a slight decrease was noticeable in Tarvadi, Second Nagpada, Sewri and Mahim Sections. The total number of inoculations performed in the city up to the end of the week under report was 1,97,742.

185 plague cases were under treatment at the beginning of the week, 31 were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 46 and 27, respectively. Appended are also statements showing information in regard to the plague operations and in regard to inoculation.

RAILWAY INSPECTION.

The following summary of results of Railway Medical Inspection, Bombay Presidency, for the week ending the 15th June 1900 is published for information:—

During the week 13 plague cases were detected: 12 were actually suffering when removed from trains and 1 developed plague within a short period after removal. 12 of the above were detected at Kalyan (1 from Thana, 1 from Surat, and 10 from Bombay), and 1 at Palghr (from Bombay); 276 passengers in all were detained for observation; 2,071 subjected to the clinical thermometer test; and 4,895 disinfected as follows, viz., at Anand 1,302, at Kalyan 2, and at Poona 3,591. In all 1,181 plague cases have been detected up to the end of the week under report under the revised system; 729 of these have died, 418 have recovered, 11 have been transferred, and 23 remained under treatment.

SEA INSPECTION.

The following summary of results of Sea Inspection at Bombay for the week ending the 15th June 1900 is published for information:—

During the week 590 vessels, including native sailing craft with 13,431 crew and passengers, were medically inspected, the clothing and bedding of 1,299 outward bound persons were disinfected and 147 persons were rejected.

One steamer and one native craft, with 154 crew and 188 passengers, were inspected on arrival. The steamer arrived from Shanghai, Hongkong, via Colombo. Four cases of plague occurred on board this vessel during her voyage from Shanghai to Bombay. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected. The native craft arrived from East Africa. Four passengers were found with high temperature and were kept under observation, but none of them showed any symptoms of an infectious disease. The passengers' property was disinfected before they were allowed to go into the town.

DR. RICHTER has now definitely signed a contract to conduct the whole of the Halle Concerts in Manchester, Liverpool, and other cities for a period of five years, or in other words, until the spring of 1905. He has also taken a house in the neighbourhood of Manchester, and will make it his headquarters for some few years to come. This, of course, will put an end to any idea of his acceptance of the offer made him to conduct a series of operatic performances and concerts in the United States next winter. It will, however, in no way interfere with his autumn and winter concerts in London, nor with his direction of the Birmingham Musical Festival.

BIOGRAPHICAL dictionaries say nothing about the customary "poojah" at the late General Jacob's tomb. The tomb is situated outside the now populous town of Jacobabad (so named by Lord Dalhousie in honour of its founder), on the road from the Indus to Quettah and Candahar. The splendid avenues of trees for which the town is famous were planted by the founder. Ever since the day of his burial, forty-two years ago, the survivors of Jacob's Horse or their descendants or their successors in that renowned corps, and people from the Beluch Hills and from the country round about, have shown their reverence and affection for his memory, and their gratitude for the good he did them, by praying at his grave, or placing burning lights upon it, or in some simpler fashion, as by salaaming before it. Such, at least, was the Jacob "poojah" as the present writer saw it many years since.

MYNHEER DANIEL VON BERG, who is now at St Helena, but was aide-de-camp to the late General de Villebois-Mareuil, writes from that island to the "Eclair" an account of his chief's death. He was at his side when he fell. They had both taken shelter behind a rock, but the French General scorned to hide and stood up. The British were about 30 yards distant and were fired at by the Boers, who, however, could not aim carefully. Several British fell, but others advanced, with three brave officers leading. The General aimed his revolver as they came on, and a ball struck a captain in the mouth. The soldier nearest to the fallen man then fired at Villebois, hitting him in the chest. The ball perforated the heart. Villebois placing his hand on the wound, fell dead.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE AMIR.

ONE of the most striking articles in the current reviews is that by Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger in the *Fortnightly* entitled "The Coming Afghan Crisis." The text of Mr. Boulger's observations is the recent utterance of His Highness Abdurrahman originally published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, in which he recounted his grievances against the Indian Government and declared that the time had come for action and not for talk. Upon this the writer of the article expounds his well-known views as to the necessity of maintaining the integrity of Afghanistan at the cost, if needs be, of war with Russia. He complains of the absence of any fixed policy in regard to the Amir's dominions and says that the frontier laid down in agreement with Russia is merely a paper affair. Britain should give Russia to understand that any infraction of that frontier means war

TWO POSSIBLE POLICIES.

Practically speaking, says Mr. Boulger, we have the choice between only two policies in Afghanistan. One is the maintenance of its integrity—even without unity. The other, after some preliminary stages, would result in the division of the country between Russia and ourselves. It is high time for us to make a choice between these two courses, and to begin to apply the measures necessary to ensure the success of the policy that we decide to adopt. I hope to make it clear before the end of this article that the maintenance of the integrity of Afghanistan is a far safer and more honourable policy than that of its partition.

If we decide for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of Afganistan under the present Amir, his heir Habibullah, and their successors, a clear and unequivocal notification of the fact be published. The new convention should not be pigeon-holed in a Secret and Political Department, but announced in the light of day as the principle by which our conduct would be guided and with which we should expect Russia to conform. In place of the vague and unmeaning promise of "support against unprovoked foreign aggression," which is all he has at present, the Amir would receive a definite guarantee, of the preservation of his sovereignty, and of its continuance in his dynasty. The ambiguity as to our future policy would be removed in a sense favourable to the aspirations of the Afghan ruler, and on our taking a step from which there could be no going back, the suggestions now made only to be rejected would we fear be different aspect in his eyes. Having taken this decided step in the direction of permanently attaching the interests of the two countries together, several concessions of a minor character, but much desired by Abdurrahman, could be made to him. Among these it will only specify the gratification of his long expressed desire to have a diplomatic agent in London. In view of the greater objects to be attained, the Government of India might well waive its old opposition to the scheme on the ground that it enabled the Amir to go over the head or behind the back of the Viceroy. The advantages of the policy of maintenance are clear. It conciliates the Amir and removes his doubts. It convinces the people of Afghanistan that we have no designs on their country, and that we are ready to assist them against any Russian invasion. From our own point of view it has the two immense advantages of arresting the Russian advance at the farthest possible points from the Indian frontier, and of uniting all the tribes and races of Afghanistan in opposition to it. The stimulating effect of such a decision on the courage and confidence of the Prince and all the Imperial armies of India would be incalculable, and the inevitable loss of prestige by a tame and unopposed cession of Herat and Balkh would be averted.

THE EMPTY CHESS BOARD.

The alternative policy of dividing Afghanistan is dismissed by the writer of the article as despicable and disadvantageous. He condemns as dangerous the idea that Afghanistan is like an empty chess board on which we and Russia can move our pieces as we wish, and points out that if, in reply to a Russian move on Herat we advance on Kandahar, the advantage will be all on Russia's side. Whereas Russia would have a sparse and largely non-Afghan population to deal with, besides obtaining an admirable base for military operations in the direction of India, the taking of Kandahar would arouse the enmity of the Afghans against Britain.

We should be embroiled with a warlike fanatical, and numerous population, every man of which is taught to use a gun and a sword from his childhood. Our communications would have to be maintained through the difficult country that everyone has heard described, and the battles would have to be fought in regions presenting far greater natural obstacles than those encountered in Natal. We have done it before successfully, some will say, and there is no reason why we should not do it all over again; but the argument is doubly fallacious. We have never done it with a Russia ready on our flank to take advantage of our errors and to profit by our embarrassments. But there is a still more serious objection to the adoption of a policy of partition in Afghanistan. The Afghan people and ruler, notwithstanding his passing fits of irritability at our easy-going way of taking matters that seem to him exceedingly grave, are at present far more favourably disposed towards us than they are to Russia. They are prepared to make a good fight, and perhaps a better one than is generally supposed, for Herat, and after it is lost, if the Russians should prove successful, to go on opposing them wherever they could as a national enemy. But if we step into their territory, with the intention of grabbing it, however we may try to disguise the fact, they will deem us as black as the Russians, and transfer all their hatred for both as Christians to us. The Afghan problem will thus be rendered more difficult from our point of view and in a wilful and short-sighted manner we shall ourselves have turned allies, that might be invaluable in baffling Russia whenever she advances, into formidable and implacable enemies.

MAKE A FRIEND OF THE AMIR.

Mr. Boulger believes that, even if Russia did descend on Herat, it would be better not to reply by advancing on Kandahar. His advice is in effect, to make a friend of the Amir by showing that, at all costs, we will respect and maintain Afghan independence.

Having decided on the principle of the policy we shall pursue, our relations with Abdurrahman should be placed on a clear footing and the anxiety he has sometimes occasioned the Government of India under the hitherto uncertain arrangement affords no precedent for the attitude he would take up as soon as he knew that we had confronted Russia on behalf of his country and his family. He is a man not to be duped by make-beliefs, and one who only respects strength and the manifest consciousness of strength. He knows as well as our officials the hollowness of our past intentions with regard to his country, and of how so many of our reputed statesmen would veer round at a given moment and advocate sharing his territory with Russia. Is it surprising if, under such circumstances, he should have his doubts about our friendship, and incline to think that the only course of salvation lies in excluding Christians and all their works, such as railways, from his State? The way to win his loyal and lasting attachment is to prove to him that we have as tender a regard for the continued independence of Afghanistan, and for the security of his house, as he could desire; and when it is realised at Kabul that the British Government has finally abandoned all intention of taking part in any division or breaking up of Afghanistan, and has pinned its interest to the maintenance of its integrity and to the recognition of Abdurrahman's heirs, there is no foretelling how this candour and certitude may influence the Afghan Court and people in favour of a more liberal and enlightened policy.

My object is attained if I have succeeded in drawing attention to the position of affairs in Afganistan where at any moment a crisis may be sprung upon us, unless the wisdom, prudence, and promptness of our rulers succeed by well-timed and judicious action in averting it. The defence of India is intimately connected with the satisfactory solution of the question, and the assured safety of India is both more necessary and more difficult in a time of internal trouble for her such as is the present moment. There are some critics of our Indian rule who declare that the present famine is the direct outcome of our system of Government and of the drain an English civil service and army impose on the country. But these same critics ignore the fact that the cause of that drain is the Russian menace, which has compelled us to increase our military expenditure, and with it the remittances Home to an enormous extent. The Russian menace should be warded off by the "strong right arm" of England supporting a clear and simple policy maintaining the complete integrity of Afghanistan under all the possibly varying conditions of its internal domestic history. For the success of that policy without an undue strain on our resources the co-operation of the Afghans themselves and their present able ruler is desirable and even essential. Their resisting power is not to be despised, and assisted by a few engineers and artillerists, they would give Russian troops a good deal of employment while adequate forces were being collected to deal with them. The co-operation of this brave and warlike people would mean a certain and complete triumph in the event of war; but it would mean something else, and that is the refusal of Russia to embark upon a war in which the odds would be seriously against her. A policy based on the maintenance of Afghan integrity and independence would consequently be one calculated to promote peace and to postpone to some remote date any Russian invasion of India through Afghanistan.

SANCTION has just been given to the issue of smooth bore Snider carbines and buckshot cartridges to all batteries and regiments in India for the use by sentries, principally against rifle thieves. Each battalion of infantry has receive 20 carbines; each regiment of Cavalry 15; and each Battery and Company of Sappers 5. Ammunition at the rate of 25 rounds per carbine will be allowed. All arms and ammunition will be in regimental charge.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 28.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Furlough for three months and one day commencing from the 14th July 1900 is granted to the Hon Mr Justice E T Candy Barrister-at-law I C S acting Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 7 of 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 104 to appoint the Hon Mr H Batty M A (Cantab) Barrister at Law I C S to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr Justice E T Candy Barrister at Law I C S or pending further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H S Strong to act as Adjt Kolhapur Infy Corps and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent Kolhapur pending further orders.

Lieut A W Tuke I M S has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon Baroda in addition to his own duties with effect from the 27th May 1900.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P C H Snow C I E I C S to be Political Agent Bhor with effect from the 11th June 1900.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges vice Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Pranvallabh Parikh transferred:—Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mohile Subordinate Judge of Parner to be Subordinate Judge of Dohad; and Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate Subordinate Judge of Jalgaon to be Subordinate Judge of Parner.

H E in Council is further pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to invest Rao Saheb Hari Atmaram Mohile within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court at Dohad with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik B A LL B to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge Yaval vice Rao Saheb Krishnaji Raghunath Natu pending further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F J A Hill Asst Collr of Salt Revenue to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Damodhar Govind Gharpure promoted:—Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol to be second class first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Vasudev Daji Joglekar to be second class second grade Subordinate Judge; and Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bapu Gadgil to be second class third grade Subordinate Judge.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Narayen Gopal Raje Mamlatdar taluka Murbad and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Thana to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

Rao Saheb Vithaldas Keshavlal acting Mamlatdar taluka Kalol in the district of Panch Mahals is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Bhojo Bettigeri Mamlatdar taluka Siddapur in the district of Kanara is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Devdatt Dhaneshwar Mamlatdar taluka Godhra in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898; to be a Magte of the second class in that district and is invested with additional power specified.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Krishnaji Gopal Kittur B A LL B to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge Jalgaon vice Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Mahashanker Durgashanker acting Mamlatdar taluka Bulsar in the district of Surat is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balvant Moghe, on relief, to act as Dist Depy Collr Kanara vice Rao Bahadur Shantavirapa Virsangapa Mensinkai, reverting.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A R Bonus I C S to be a member of the Sub-Committee for Vernacular Examinations of the Central Committee for Departmental Examinations vice Mr W D Sheppard I C S.

The undermentioned officers passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th April 1900:—

Passed Mr. Ravji Laxuman Khare Clerk Collector's Correspondence Office Poona; and Mr Krishnaji Mahadev Jhambre Karkun Collector's Office Sholapur.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th April 1900:—

Passed with Credit—Mr Madandas Dhanrajmal Head Clerk to the Collector of Karachi.

Passed—Mr Mohanlal Dowlatram B A Head Clerk Sindhi Translator's office; Mr Mangharam Parumal Head Munshi to Divisional Forest Officer, Naushahro; Mr Mahomed Ebrahim Clerk Depy Collector's office Nara Valley; Mr Kansing Sahibsing B A Munshi Daftardar's Office Hyderabad; Mr Vastiram Dialmul B A Second Munshi Mukhtiyarkar's office Johi and Mr Joseph Lobo B A Clerk Collector's office Karachi.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 7th April 1900:—Mr Prabhashankar Harnarayan Rawal B A acting Aval Karkun Modasa Ahmedabad; Mr Bhimaji Venkatesh Nidgundi Second Karkun taluka Gadag Dharwar; Mr Manishankar Mancharam Joshi B A Record Clerk Collector's Correspondence office Surat; Mr Shrinivas Hayagrivacharya Kowlgi B A Second Karkun taluka Hubli Dharwar; Mr Lalbhai Ambaram Aval Karkun Bulsar Surat; Mr Appaji Krishna Deshpande B A acting Head Karkun taluka Sangola Sholapur; Mr Baba Balkrishna Donde B Sc Karkun Alibag Mamlatdar's office Kolaba; Mr Yeshwant Vinayak Ranadive Acting Head Clerk Collector's office Kolaba; Mr Satyappa Sankappa Ghali B A Second Karkun taluka Gokak Belgaum; Mr Ramrao Jogappa Basrur Second Clerk to the Collector of Kanara. The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt K V Kukday I M S to do duty as Dist Medical Officer Ahmedabad vice Capt J H McDonald M B I M S pending further orders.

Mr C Bayley has been engaged as a temporary Asst Surgeon for famine duty on a salary of Rs 150 per mensem and posted under the Sanitary Commissioner for the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 4th May 1900.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 24 of Act VII of 1880 The Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1880 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentleman as a Scientific Referee at the Port of Karachi vice Mr G W Sealy retired:—Mr H Whitby-Smith Director Persian Gulf Section Indo European Telegraph Dept.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Govt the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev W A Dickins Chaplain of Kirkee to attend him as Domestic Chaplain from 17th June 1900 till further orders.

In modification of Govt Notification No 23 dated the 6th June 1900 the Rev H N Midwinter M A Chaplain of St Paul's Poona, is granted furlough for sixteen months and twenty-six days.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr N D Dhakmarwala G B V C to act as Asst Principal Bombay Vety College during the absence of Vety Lieut F S H Baldrey or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J G Hojel M B, B S, I M S Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy Grant Medical College and Resident Surgeon St George's Hospital Bombay is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 2nd July 1900.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt S H Burnett M A, C M, I M S to take up his substantive appointment as Resident Surgeon St George's Hospital Bombay from the date of Major J G Hojel M B, B S, I M S proceeding on leave; and Capt J H MacDonald M B, C M, I M S to take up his substantive appointment as Personal Asst to the Surgeon Genl with the Govt of Bombay.

Asst Surgn Navroji Kavasji Kalyanvala L M & S, has been appointed Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence at the Behramji Jijibhai Medical School Ahmedabad with effect from the forenoon of the 1st June 1900.

Asst Surgn Ardesar Manekji Dotivala L M & S, has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Hospital at Sadra with effect from the afternoon of the 9th June 1900.

Mr C Walke third Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed an extension for one month and twenty-eight days of the privilege leave granted to him by Govt Notification No. 2895 dated the 5th instant.

Mr E R Powell fourth Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers is appointed to act as third Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers during the absence of Mr C Walke.

M E G Fido is appointed to act as fourth Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice M. E R Powell.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to replace the services of Lieut Col T S Weir I M S, at the disposal of the Government of India.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

The services of Capt R B B Howe I S C are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Capt J A Stewart I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Asst Surgeon A M Dotivala have been replaced at the disposal of the Surgeon Genl with the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 21st May 1900.

The services of Capt G D L Chatterton I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Asst Surgeon M M Sarin have been replaced at the disposal of the Surgeon Genl with the Government of Bombay with effect from the 30th inst.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept:—Major A D C Pond I S C; Capts W A Cuppage and A T Walling I S C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr N Belvadi B A L C E Ex Engr for Relief Operations in the Surat Dist is transferred from that district and appointed Ex Engr for Relief Operations in the Panch Mahals Dist vice Mr W Jenkins deceased.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr Navroji Mehrwanji Pajnigar, B A (Bom):—Mr Bulchand Kodimal Jagtiani B A (Bom) to be Head Master High School Hyderabad; Mr Khubchand Jethmal Chainani B A (Bom) to be Head Master High School, Shikarpur and Mr Premchand Avatrai Jhangiani B A (Bom) to act as Deputy Educational Inspr Karachi pending further orders.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,080 tons, Captain A M Baillie, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Singapore, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Johannesberger, 1,817 tons, Captain H Moller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, 24th May, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Setos, Captain H Carsen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Zanzibar 15th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Moore and 2 children, Mr H Mackenzie, Mr H O Smith, Mr and Mrs Miller and infant, Mrs R M Drin, Mr T Galley and 172 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Taher	1884	Coates	Mauritius		H Cassum
F	Setos	1234	Carssen			F Heyer
H & J	Magdala	3310	Greet			Turret Ship
	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
K	Mars	2497	Curtis	London	2-7	W & A G & Co
L	Indravati	513	Adam			Shepd & Co
M	Zaida	2883	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
O	Quito	2152	Baird	Glasgow	2-7	W & A G & Co
Q	City of Edinburgh	2052	Baillie	Karachi	2-6	F F & Co
	30 Ton Crane.					
Okhla		3438	MacDiarmids			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Marseilles	2-7	W & A G & Co
3	Virawa	2118	McDougall			M M & Co
4	Ballaarat	2860	Field	China	30-7	P & O Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	29-7	P & O S N Co
6	Parramatta	2851	Symons	Aden	7-7	P & O S N Co
7	Agiaia	1173	Marocchino	Shanghai	2-7	A L S N Co
8	K F Ferdinand	3860	Castanna	Kobe	30-6	A L S N Co
9	El Guise	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
10	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	2-7	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4198	Preston	London	30-6	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	29-6	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Setos s	Carssen	Zanzibar, June 15
28	Johannesberger s	Moller	Hamburg, May 24
	Silesia s	Verson	China, &c.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Annam s	Poydenot	Kobe, &c
	Troll s	Sundby	Calcutta
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Karachi
	Clan Murray s	Beer	Calcutta
	Mohammadi s	Raffin	Singapore

The steamer City of Edinburgh, Baillie, for Karachi, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Setos, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—5 cases whisky, Samuel Fitze and Co; 372 cases whisky and 33 cases ginger wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 75 cases wine, D Dadabhoy; 10 cases confectionery, E Dawoodbhoy; 100 hogsheads ale, Chas Phillimore and Co; 100 cases ale, H J Rustomji and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—11 bales paper, Pestonji Jivaji Chinoy; 105 cases slates, A Essoofally; 300 cases stout and 5 cases safes, H J Rustomjee and Co.

Armenia s—150 boxes bar soap, A H Heptoolabhoy; 160 cases soap, A H Essoofally.

FROM LONDON.

Parramatta s—3 hogsheads whisky and 23 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 17 cases chemicals, D M Dukle and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Parramatta s—15 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Parramatta s—51 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—90 cwt old copper and 51 cwt old brass, R Kcroba

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—42 cases Indian condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Mars s—25 bales hides, E Sewjee; 15 bales skin, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 bales skins, S Bhimjee; 30 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales hides, J M Rahimtoola; 15 bales hides, Ismail Mooljee; 10 bales hides, A S Joomabhoy Lilljee.

Egypt s—24 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

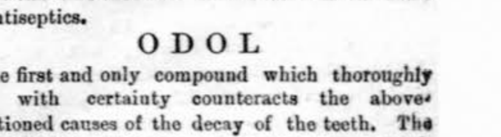
Mars s—2,002 cwt myrabolams, J Chones and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 79 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 bales twist, Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—245 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 80 chests opium, N J Abraham.

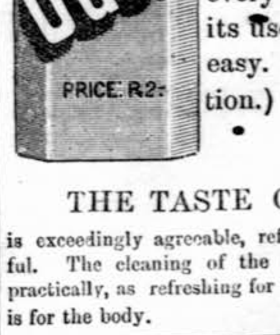


WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.



THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
Odol
PRICE R2

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented through out the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE's husband, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, now an octogenarian, lives (writes a Birr correspondent) the quietest of country lives at Banagher, King's County. He is a strongly-built, robust old gentleman, who is wonderfully active for his years, and locally very popular. He spends most of his time in attending to the land agency business in connection with his own property and that of relatives. His second wife is a most estimable lady, who reveres the memory of the novelist just as fondly as her husband; whilst her mother, Mrs. Bell, who lives with her, is an interesting, centenarian. The recurring anniversaries of Charlotte's birth and death—April 21st and March 31st—are never forgotten. There are some of her relics in the house, outside of which they have never been allowed to pass. These throw but a little light on the author's early life, especially as indicating her tastes. Quite a number of drawings display some of that artistic instinct for which Charlotte Bronte never got credit, even from her appreciative friend Mrs. Gaskell. The desk and nest of drawers on which she wrote most of her works are there with many other mementoes that are highly prized by the family.

Some time ago an interesting article was published in one of the monthly magazines, which related what well-known men might have become had they remained in their original professions; for example Sir Evelyn Wood, who was once in the Navy, might have been, and probably would have been, an admiral by this time, whilst Mr. Clement Scott might still be writing memos to his colleague at the next table, and quaking in his shoes at the thought of War Office reform. Contrariwise, had not Mr. Marion Crawford to the delight of unnumbered thousands, devoted himself to the weaving of his fascinating novels he might have earned his living in two ways—viz., as a master mariner or as a professional strong man. The famous novelist is a tall, very tall, man, standing well over six feet without his boots, and his thews and sinews are in proportion to his height. His hair is brown and short, his eyes blue with that peculiar blueness which belongs to seafaring men, and his fine, handsome face also smacks of the sea; in fact, an amateur Sherlock Holmes would probably at once classify him as a sailor, especially before he had shaved off his beard.

Mrs. Arthur Harter, the authoress of the now much recited patriotic verses. "The Women of Britain," comes of a literary stock. Her maiden name—De Fonblanque—was long honoured in literary circles. Her father, Albany de Fonblanque, wrote several useful law books, which are still used and quoted, besides sheaves of novels and verses. Her grandfather wrote a solid treatise on jurisprudence; her great-uncle—"Old Albany"—owned and edited the "Examiner," a political paper of power in its day, and her great-grandfather, who was called "the Father of the English Bar," wrote a bulky legal work whose name I have forgotten.

Mrs. Harter herself has written one thing and another since she could hold a pen. Last year she brought out a little volume of verse called "A Chaplet of Love Poems," and this year she composed her recitation, "The Women of Britain," which is being sold for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. The verses have been most stirringly recited by Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mrs. Brown-Potter—by the latter lady quite recently at the National Bazaar.

All Londoners who have profited by Mr. E. G. Saunders's revival of "Dorothy" to revisit this delightful opera at one of the suburban theatres, will agree that very charming exponent of the title *role* has been chosen. Miss Ethel Newman has been but a very short time on the stage; in fact, her first appearance—in a very small part—dates back no further then the revival of "La Perichole" at the Garrick Theatre. At the beginning of the run of "The Belle of New York," she was chosen, in preference to many American claimants, to be Edna May's understudy. The ill wind that knocked up Edna May gave Ethel Newman her chance, and her rendering of the Belle delighted everyone. Then Mr. Musgrove sent her out to make the Belle known to the English provinces and she was successful everywhere. Now she is the daintiest Dorothy that can be imagined.

Miss Muriel Wylford, the well-known actress, who is now taking Mrs. Patrick Campbell's part in "Magda" in the provinces, will be well remembered her by brilliant performance of Renee de Cochforet in "Under the Red Robe," which she played for two and a half years throughout the provinces. London playgoers will shortly have an opportunity of criticising her merits, as she purposes giving a matinee in town of a military play in which she is interested. Miss Wylford is the possessor of a charming personality, and she is tall, with aristocratic features, and has a pair of remarkable eyes which are invaluable to an emotional actress.

I publish in this number an extremely interesting chapter of autobiography from the pen of Felix Mottl, the eminent conductor of Carlsruhe, Barreuth, and Covent Garden. With characteristic modesty he speaks very little about himself, and a great deal about Wagner, Mottl looks the picture of health and energy which goes a long way to explain his mastery over his orchestra. He loves London and the quiet seclusion of Hampstead, and his greatest recreations, when he has not to conduct, are playing billiards—badly, by the way—and exchanging anecdotes—good ones—with his host.

Here is one of the prettiest and most characteristic stories of Mrs. Gladstone. Just after she was married, her husband, who had already been a Minister, put to her the question: "Shall I tell you nothing, and you can say anything? Or shall I tell you everything, and you say nothing?" She chose the latter of the alternatives; and he told her everything and she never told anything—except once. Two Cabinet Ministers were dining with her husband, then also a member of the Cabinet; and something was mentioned the details of which were known only to members of the Cabinet and to such of their wives as were trusted with their secrets. Mrs. Gladstone said, or did, or looked, something which revealed that she knew. At once there was flashed upon her from the brilliant black eyes of her husband one of those terrible looks he could give; it was a silent but an affrighting reproof. When the dinner was over, and Mrs. Gladstone went up to the drawing-room, she had a good old-fashioned cry, and wrote down a little note of apology to her husband. He scribbled back a reply; it was in something like these terms: "You are always right. You could not do wrong. Never mention it again." Mr. Gladstone had, of course, forgotten all about it; and his surprise was as great as anybody else's when it was brought back to his memory. One day he was showing some of his old letters to some guests at Hawarden and, in the midst of it, Mrs. Gladstone disappeared, and, coming down with a little bundle, said she also had her little treasures of the past which she must show; and then out came this little note—faded, scarcely legible; preserved throughout half a century of common life—of joy and suffering and greatness together. It was no wonder that everybody present was touched at this resurrection of something that brought back the image of youth and early marriage and all the vast expanse of tenderness and perfect understanding that lay between!

In the many perfections of this perfect marriage, Mrs. Gladstone was most wonderful in her method of saving her husband and looking after him in the most unostentatious way. Indeed, sometimes she did it with such wondrous tact and with such entire concealment of her purpose that she gave to a surperficial observer an idea of stupidity and even fatuousness. Here is an example.

One evening at the Durdans, when she and Mr. Gladstone were the guests of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Gladstone began to tell a story which he always told with peculiar gusto. Mrs. Gladstone, of course, had heard it often before, and knew the somewhat astounding climax. But she looked round, saw that some of the servants were still in the dining-room, and suddenly, while her husband was in the full tide of the story, turned to Lord Rosebury and, with an air of perfect detachment on her face, said: "Have you heard from the Aberdeens lately?" There was a terrible flash from the great man's eyes, and he suddenly stopped.

Then the servant went out, and he was allowed to continue his story. It was of two Orangemen. One of them was dying, and his friend was anxious to hear some message from him which would encourage him in the hopes of final salvation for the parting soul. He leant down over the head of his friend, asked him if he had anything to say, and the dying Orangeman in a scarcely audible whisper exclaimed: "D——n the Pope!" "It was not quite what I expected," said his friend, "but still, it was better than nothing." It was her desire to spare the servants the scandal of hearing the naughty word from her illustrious husband's lips that induced Mrs. Gladstone to make her apparently silly and irrelevant remark.

I travelled once from Hawarden Castle to Chester in a carriage with Mrs. Gladstone; and in that short journey I saw some indications of that abounding and overflowing love and admiration for her husband, which was so beautiful a trait in her character. Mr. Herbert Gladstone was to preside at the meeting, and I asked him whether his father had ever sung. The son answered somewhat hesitatingly and modestly, whereupon Mrs. Gladstone broke in with the words, "Why, he sang *beautifully* Herbert," with a feminine emphasis on the word "beautifully" delightful to hear. And then she went on to tell me how, coming into a house in London one day, she heard a voice singing. It was after her return from Rome, and from that fateful meeting with young Galdstone there which had ended in their formal engagement. "I said," she told me, "'What a beautiful voice,' and that was before I knew who it was!" And nearly fifty years after she recalled that incident with delight.

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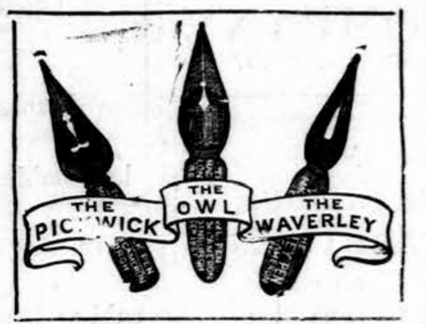

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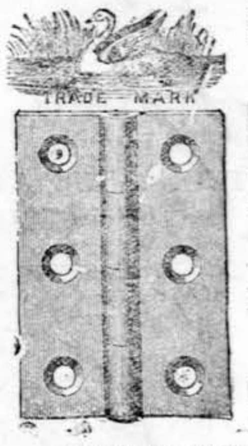

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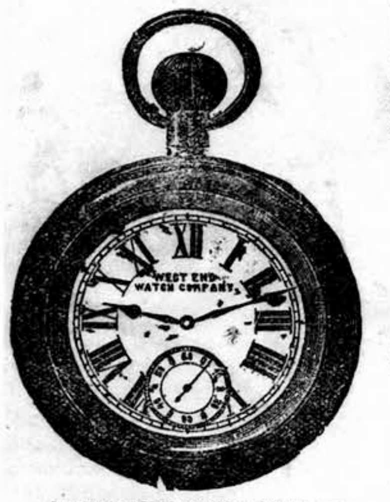

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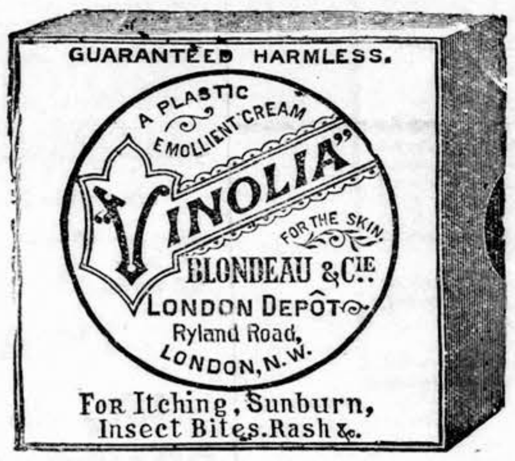

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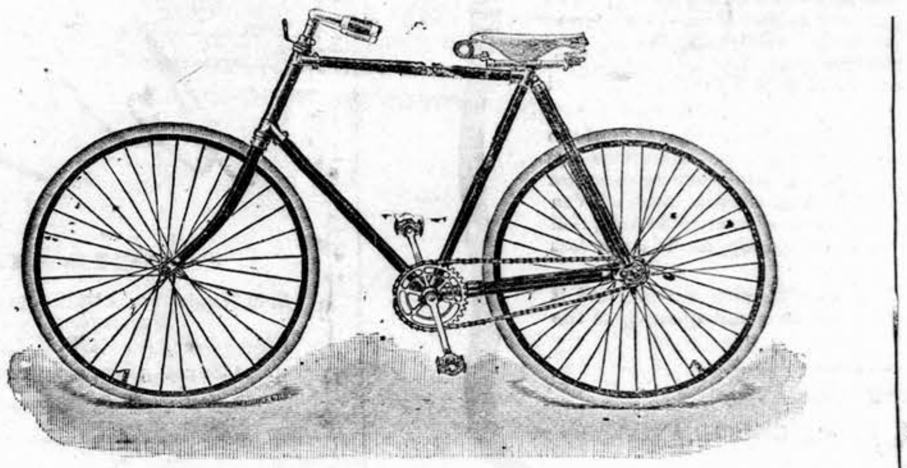
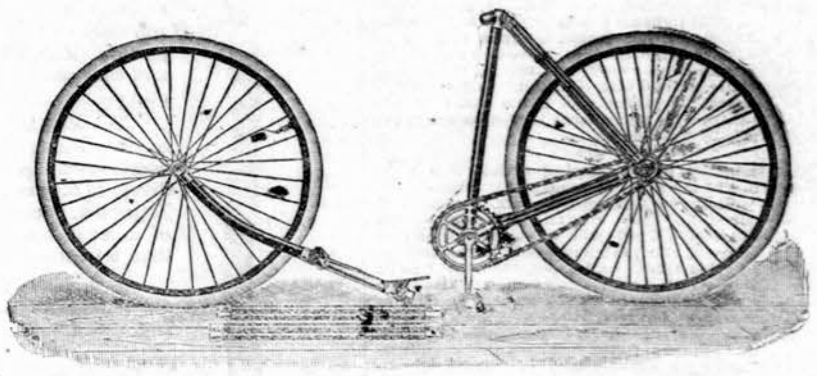
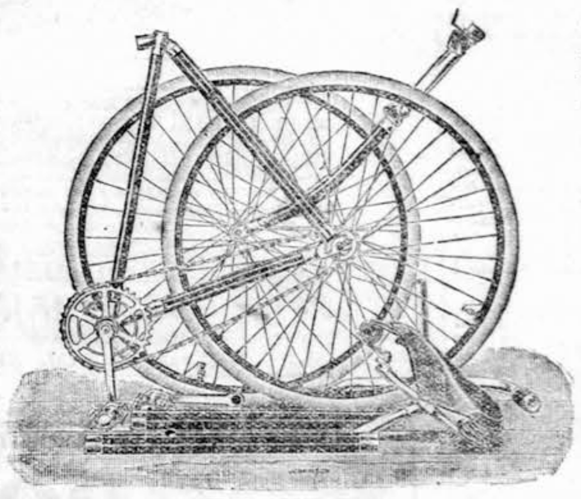


SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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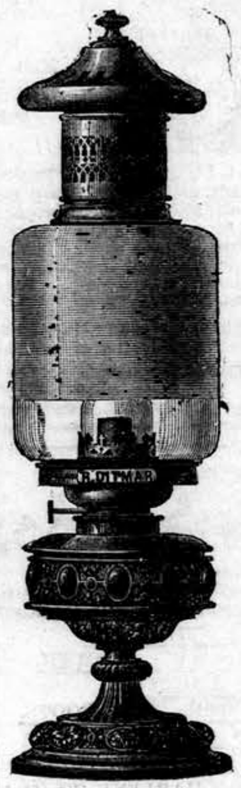

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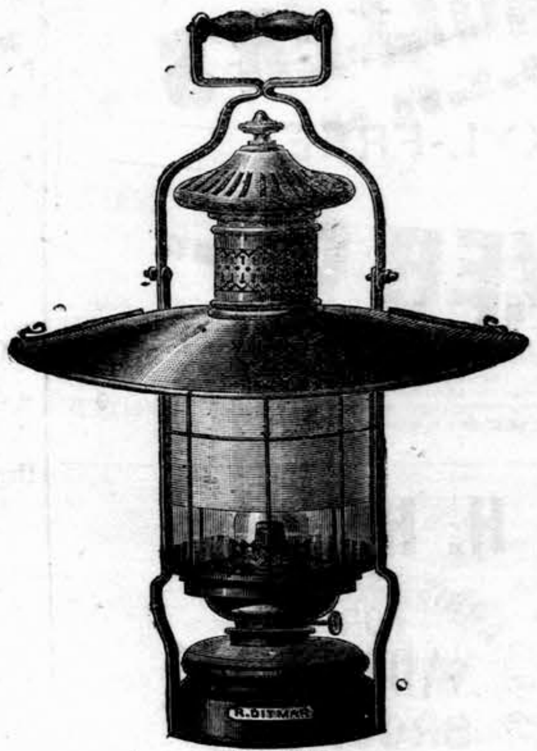

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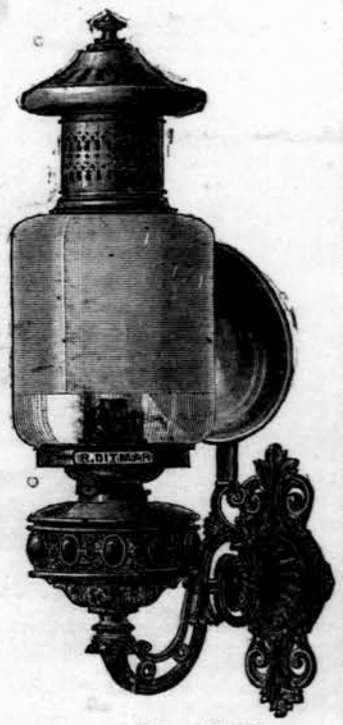

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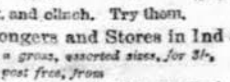

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